United Nations S/PV.5596

Security Council

Sixty-first year

Provisional

5596th meeting

Friday, 15 December 2006, 5 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Al-Bader	(Qatar)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Apparicio Da Silva
	China	Mr. Li Kexin
	Congo	Mr. Makayat-Safouesse
	Denmark	Mr. Christensen
	France	Mr. De Rivière
	Ghana	Mr. Christian
	Greece	Mrs. Papadopoulou
	Japan	Mr. Haneda
	Peru	Mr. Ruiz Rosas
	Russian Federation	Mr. Smirnov
	Slovakia	Mr. Matulay
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Johnston
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Manongi
	United States of America	Mr. Brencick

Agenda

The situation in the Middle East

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/2006/938)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

06-66450 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 5 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in the Middle East

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/2006/938)

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2006/938, which contains the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/2006/973, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, China, Congo, Denmark, France, Ghana, Greece, Japan, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovakia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1729 (2006).

In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

> "As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/2006/938) states in paragraph 12 '...the situation in the Middle East is tense and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached'. That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/2006/54.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 5.05 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.5597

Security Council

Sixty-first year

Provisional

5597th meeting

Monday, 18 December 2006, 3 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Al-Nasser	(Qatar)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Mayoral
	China	Mr. Liu Zhenmin
	Congo	Mr. Biabaroh-Iboro
	Denmark	Ms. Løj
	France	Mr. Lacroix
	Ghana	Nana Effah-Apenteng
	Greece	Mr. Vassilakis
	Japan	Mr. Oshima
	Peru	Mr. Gallardo
	Russian Federation	Mr. Churkin
	Slovakia	Mr. Burian
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir Emyr Jones Parry
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Manongi
	United States of America	Mr. Wolff

Agenda

The situation in the Middle East

Letter dated 12 December 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/962)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

06-66630 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 3.10 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in the Middle East

Letter dated 12 December 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/962)

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, in which they request to be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the consideration of the item, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Ms. Ziade (Lebanon) and Mr. Ja'afari (Syrian Arab Republic) took seats at the Council table.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, I shall take it that the Security Council agrees to extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Serge Brammertz, Commissioner of the United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission.

It is so decided.

I invite Mr. Brammertz to take a seat at the Council table.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations. Members of the Council have before them document S/2006/962, which contains a letter dated 12 December 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission.

I now give the floor to Mr. Serge Brammertz, Commissioner of the United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission.

Mr. Brammertz: Mr. President, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to present to the Council the fourth report for 2006 of the International Independent Investigation Commission (S/2006/962, annex). The report covers the activities of the Commission between 25 September and 10 December.

As members of the Security Council are aware, the political climate in Lebanon has been volatile during this reporting period. Cabinet minister Pierre Gemayel was assassinated in Beirut on 21 November; large demonstrations have taken place; and the complex discourse surrounding the establishment of a special tribunal for Lebanon is still ongoing. This has had an inevitable impact on the Commission's investigation and security requirements.

The Commission has reached a critical stage in its investigations. In this context, the Prosecutor General of Lebanon and the Commission believe that placing information concerning suspects and witnesses in the public domain would make it difficult for sensitive witnesses to step forward and engage with the Commission and may be prejudicial to future trials before a tribunal. The findings presented in this report have to be understood with those limitations in mind.

The Commission's investigation in the Hariri case has remained focused on developing crime scene evidence and investigating potential perpetrators and their linkage to one another.

Following the collection of forensic evidence at the crime scene in June 2006, the Commission has received a final report from external forensic experts. The report confirms many of the Commission's own hypotheses, for example that there was only one blast and that the Mitsubishi van was the carrier of the improvised explosive device. The expert report also supports the hypothesis that an RDX-based high explosive was used.

Recent forensic results also confirm that it is likely that a person triggered the explosion from within or immediately in front of the Mitsubishi van rather than through the use of a remote-controlled device.

The Commission is also analysing the human parts belonging to the unidentified male believed to be the bomber that were recovered from the crime scene.

Forensic results show that the individual did not spend his youth in Lebanon, but was situated there in the last two to three months before his death. The Commission hopes that, after a second phase of analysis, the specific geographic and ethnic origin of this person can be determined.

Many other aspects of the investigation are ongoing. For instance, the Commission continues to focus on analysing information relating to Ahmed Abu Adass, in order to establish how Abu Adass was identified, where and when that occurred, who may have been involved in organizing his appearance in the video in which he claimed responsibility for the assassination, and what happened to him after the video was made and delivered.

The Commission has also undertaken investigations with regard to individuals associated with Ahmed Abu Adass in Lebanon and elsewhere. The Commission has so far conducted 17 interviews in Syria and Lebanon in connection with this line of enquiry and has held a number of meetings with relevant Syrian and Lebanese officials. It has collected substantial quantities of computer and electronic data — some of which is encrypted or in code — and has visited a number of locations in Syria. This aspect of the investigation will continue during the next reporting period.

The Commission also continues to collect information about the increasing threats against and pressure on Rafik Hariri during the last 15 months of his life. An analysis of this information reveals a number of potential motives to kill Rafik Hariri, the majority of which are in one way or another linked to his political activities. At this stage of the Commission's investigation, a smaller number of motives have emerged as the most plausible.

During the reporting period the Commission has continued to extend technical assistance to the Lebanese authorities in the 14 cases. The Commission has focused in particular on interviewing witnesses associated with the victims of the six targeted attacks. It has thus far conducted 19 interviews in connection with this line of enquiry and has a number of further interviews scheduled for the next reporting period. A considerable number of links between the six cases, and between these cases and the Rafik Hariri case, have emerged from these interviews. These links, which relate to the nature of the attacks, the nature of the victims and the modus operandi of the perpetrators, support the analytical hypotheses discussed in the Commission's report of June 2006 (S/2006/375, annex). The Commission also believes that the motive to attack at least some of the victims was associated with the victims' common objectives and interests, and thus that these attacks may have been linked by a common intent.

On 21 November 2006, Pierre Gemayel, the Minister of Industry, was assassinated. Two days later, following a request from the Lebanese Prime Minister and a decision taken by the Council, the Commission started providing technical assistance to the Lebanese authorities in their investigation of the Gemayel case. The Commission is providing investigative support by helping to identify the perpetrators and the vehicles that were used in the attack. It is also working to reconstruct the modus operandi of the assassins. After seven days of investigation at the crime scene, a total of 250 exhibits were sent to a laboratory for forensic research and analysis. It is the preliminary assessment of the Commission that Minister Gemayel was the subject of surveillance as part of a planned assassination operation against him.

The Commission has continued to cooperate closely with the Lebanese authorities. The Commission is very grateful for all the support it receives from those authorities, especially at a time when the security situation in Lebanon remains highly volatile. The Commission regularly shares with the appropriate Lebanese authorities the substance of all relevant information that it obtains, where necessary in a manner that does not compromise the interest of the source of this information. This information-sharing process is especially important when the information is relevant to individuals who are detained.

The cooperation of the Syrian Arab Republic with the Commission remains generally satisfactory. During the reporting period the Commission submitted 12 formal requests for assistance to Syria and undertook a number of investigation activities and interviews of individuals in Syria. The Commission is satisfied with the timeliness and efficiency of Syria's assistance to the Commission and with the logistical and security arrangements made for its investigation activities on Syrian territory. The Commission will continue to rely on Syria's full cooperation, as this remains crucial to the swift and successful completion of its work.

Since 15 September 2006, 10 new formal requests for assistance have been sent to five different States, bringing the total number of requests sent to States other than Lebanon and Syria since March this year to approximately 60. Although most States have responded positively to the Commission's requests and have actively assisted its work, including by facilitating witness interviews and providing other support and information, some States have provided late or incomplete responses. The lack of responsiveness by certain States has impeded or slowed down the work of the Commission on several fronts. In view of the crucial nature of the information that it seeks to obtain from States and the limited time frame in which it aims to complete its investigative activities, the Commission trusts that it will enjoy full and prompt cooperation from all States during the next reporting period.

The Commission has made progress in the two main areas of its investigation in the Hariri case: developing crime scene evidence and investigating potential perpetrators. Fifty interviews and other types of evidence collection are planned for the next reporting period and, as always, the Commission's objective is to collect evidence that will be admissible before a future tribunal.

The Commission's work on the 14 cases continues to elicit links between each case and to the Rafik Hariri case. Further analysis will be done in the next reporting period to develop these links.

Similarly, the Commission will continue to provide support in the Gemayel case, focusing during this initial period on assisting with identifying those who physically perpetrated the crime and on examining whether links to the other cases exist.

The Commission still faces many challenges. It requires assistance from the United Nations Secretariat in areas such as recruitment, procurement, administration and finance, to facilitate and support the necessary pace of its work. It also needs the continued support of Member States to which it addresses requests for assistance. A delayed response, or worse still a lack of response, to its requests severely hampers the progress of the Commission's work.

Finally, in the light of the proposed creation of a special tribunal for Lebanon, the Commission will realign its objectives and organize its work in a manner that will facilitate the transition to such a tribunal.

The Commission hopes and trusts that it will be able to continue to count on the Security Council's support in carrying out its mandate.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I thank Mr. Brammertz for his briefing.

I shall now call on the representative of Lebanon.

Ms. Ziade (Lebanon) (*spoke in Arabic*): The Security Council is meeting today to discuss the report of the International Independent Investigation Commission on the assassination of the martyr leader Rafik Hariri and his companions. This is an occasion to reaffirm the importance of the United Nations follow-up to that fundamental and vital issue in Lebanon.

The professional and solid work of Mr. Brammertz and his team is further consolidated by the current report, as it was by previous ones. The report provides additional evidence of the painstaking methodology being used to pursue the investigation and to achieve the progress reflected in the sure and firm advances towards the universally desired objective.

Lebanon has repeatedly, and in the person of every one of its officials, expressed its full confidence in the Commission's work and ability to attain the truth. The diverse political scene in my country represents an amalgam of disparate ways of identifying the truth — the whole truth — surrounding the assassination of the martyr leader Rafik Hariri and his companions and the crimes that preceded and followed it.

Believing in the role of the International Independent Investigation Commission and its noble objectives, the Government of Lebanon continues to offer all necessary assistance to the Commission and to follow the progress achieved in the investigation as it reaches the important milestone of unmasking the perpetrators of the crimes and bringing them to justice before an international court. The draft statute of such a court has been drawn up, as has the memorandum of understanding to be signed between the United Nations and the Lebanese Government, in accordance with the constitutional mechanism in place in Lebanon.

The efforts of the International Independent Investigation Commission and the formation of the international tribunal will break the cycle of violence that has gripped Lebanon, most recently in the assassination of the martyred minister Pierre Gemayel,

whose murder the Security Council speedily added to the Commission's mandate. This will deter anyone who would dare to disturb the civil peace that the whole Lebanese society has striven to establish and preserve, with the support of the international community.

In conclusion, the Government of Lebanon deeply appreciates the efforts of Mr. Brammertz and his team, and reaffirms its determination to offer every possible assistance to his mission. It expresses its complete satisfaction with the Security Council's resolve to extend Mr. Brammertz's mandate for an additional six months and his acceptance of the extension. That is further testimony to the efforts being made by the Security Council and the Commission to reach their goal of seeing justice done.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I give the floor to representative of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Mr. Ja'afari (Syrian Arab Republic) (*spoke in Arabic*): Allow me at the outset to congratulate you, Sir, and your brotherly country for the skilful way in which you are guiding the Security Council's work this month.

I should also like to welcome Mr. Serge Brammertz, head of the International Independent Investigation Commission, who has submitted his fourth periodic report.

We have studied the report and taken note of the positive information it contains concerning Syria's ongoing efforts to meet its commitments and cooperate with the Commission. The report clearly indicates that Syrian cooperation with the Commission has been satisfactory, effective and timely, reflecting again my country's concern, from day one until today, to ensure that the Commission can complete its work.

I wish once again to reaffirm before the Council that the Syrian Arab Republic's cooperation with the International Independent Investigation Commission stems from our desire to uncover the truth about the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and to identify the perpetrators and the masterminds of the crime.

In that regard, we note that our cooperation with the Commission has extended to all areas of its inquiry. Mr. Brammertz's fourth report shows that Syria has cooperated on several fronts and has responded to the investigators' many requests to reveal the desired truth. The Syrian judicial commission has provided the International Independent Investigation Commission with all the information that it has extracted from the inquiries being carried out by the appropriate Syrian authorities with regard to Mr. Hariri's assassination.

Syria hopes that the investigation will continue and that, on the basis of the three previous reports, it will lead to identifying those who perpetrated that crime. In that context, we reiterate our repeated affirmation that the greatest threat to the investigation lies in the fact that certain parties in and beyond our region are exploiting it in order to politicize conclusions that are entirely unrelated to the investigation and that are not based on firm evidence. There is also a danger that certain parties may provide uncorroborated information, prevent some witnesses from being investigated, and draw conclusions that have no bearing on the rationale and objective of the Commission's establishment. The report points out that much remains to be done to uncover the truth before we can achieve the desired outcome.

Syria notes that the Commission has set out new hypotheses with regard to the assassination of former Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and the circumstances and motives surrounding that assassination. We wish to reiterate the need to examine all of the existing evidence in a very careful manner, in line with international criteria for a criminal investigation. We must also reveal the truth regarding those who organized the crime. In this regard, we call upon all States — in particular those who are requesting, through the media, that the entire truth be revealed — to assume their own responsibilities through complete cooperation with the International Independent Investigation Commission, and we ask them not to give safe refuge to suspects or witnesses who have lost their credibility.

My delegation calls upon the 10 other States referred to by Mr. Serge Brammertz, who have not yet cooperated with the Commission, to do so immediately. We would have liked to have the names of those States that have not cooperated so far with the Commission, because the media in some countries have continued to make comments about Syria, despite our continued and effective cooperation with the Commission.

We do not wish to discuss the details of the investigation, in order not to prejudge the investigation, which must be independent, neutral, objective and free from any political interference.

We believe that the International Independent Investigation Commission should also investigate the assassination of the al-Majdhoub brothers in order to explain the link between that crime and the other crimes. We know that the assassination of the two Majdhoub brothers is an integral part of the Commission's mandate. The extensive mandate covers the provision of technical assistance to clarify the circumstances of the terrorist attacks that targeted Lebanese public figures who were influential in the political and media spheres from 2004 until the November 2006 terrorist attack against Pierre Gemayel, the Minister of Industry of Lebanon. The extension of the mandate could help to illuminate those crimes and previous crimes, as well as crimes that followed.

The Syrian delegation agrees with the necessity to maintain the confidentiality of the investigation. We appreciate that and call for it to continue, because confidentiality is closely linked with the impartiality of the inquiry, in its efforts to achieve concrete and credible conclusions.

Syria also believes that we must ensure that the investigation has the time needed to find and obtain real evidence that cannot be used for political purposes or be subject to unfounded interpretations. We assert here that Syria will continue its cooperation with the International Independent Investigation Commission and will provide any available information, along with the results of the investigations being carried out by the Syrian authorities on the assassination of Mr. Hariri.

Finally, we reassert here today that Syria is committed to cooperating with the International Independent Investigation Commission in a professional, neutral and responsible manner. We are very keen that the truth be revealed; that will serve the interests of Syria.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I thank the representative of Syria for his statement. In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, I now invite Council members to informal consultations to continue our discussion of the subject.

The meeting rose at 3.45 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.5598

Security Council

Sixty-first year

Provisional

5598th meeting

Tuesday, 19 December 2006, 4.20 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Al-Nasser	(Qatar)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Mayoral
	China	Mr. Li Kexin
	Congo	Mr. Okio
	Denmark	Ms. Løj
	France	Mrs. Collet
	Ghana	Mr. Christian
	Greece	Mrs. Papadopoulou
	Japan	Mr. Haneda
	Peru	Mr. Voto-Bernales
	Russian Federation	Mr. Dolgov
	Slovakia	Mr. Burian
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Johnston
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Manongi
	United States of America	Ms. Wolcott Sanders

Agenda

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

06-66925 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 4.20 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations. Members of the Council have before them document S/2006/961, which contains a letter dated 6 December 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué adopted by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union.

After consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council endorses the conclusions of the Addis Ababa high-level Consultation on the situation in Darfur of 16 November 2006 and the communiqué of the 66th meeting of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union held in Abuja on 30 November 2006. The Security Council welcomes the stated commitment of the Government of National Unity to the conclusions and the communiqué.
>
> "The Security Council calls for the conclusions and the communiqué to be implemented by all parties without delay, and to this end calls on all parties to facilitate, per the Addis Ababa and Abuja agreements, the immediate deployment of the United Nations Light and Heavy Support Packages to the African Union Mission in the Sudan and a hybrid operation in Darfur, for which backstopping and command and control structures and systems will be provided by the United Nations. The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council updated.
>
> "The Security Council reaffirms its deep concern about the worsening security situation in Darfur and its repercussions in the region. It stresses that a peaceful settlement to the conflict in Darfur lies in a comprehensive approach with the concerted efforts of all relevant parties, in accordance with the Darfur Peace Agreement, and will contribute to restoring security and stability in the region."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/2006/55.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 4.25 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.5599

Security Council

Sixty-first year

Provisional

5599th meeting

Tuesday, 19 December 2006, 4.25 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Al-Nasser	(Qatar)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Mayoral
	China	Mr. Li Kexin
	Congo	Mr. Okio
	Denmark	Ms. Løj
	France	Mrs. Collet
	Ghana	Mr. Christian
	Greece	Mrs. Papadopoulou
	Japan	Mr. Haneda
	Peru	Mr. Voto-Bernales
	Russian Federation	Mr. Dolgov
	Slovakia	Mr. Burian
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Johnston
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Manongi
	United States of America	Ms. Wolcott Sanders

Agenda

General issues relating to sanctions

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

06-67095 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 4.25 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

General issues relating to sanctions

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations. Members of the Council have before them document S/2006/996, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Denmark, France, Greece, Japan, Peru, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, China, Congo, Denmark, France, Ghana, Greece, Japan, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovakia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1730 (2006).

I shall now give the floor to those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mrs. Collet (France) (*spoke in French*): France welcomes the unanimous adoption of resolution 1730 (2006), which is the result of the reaching of fresh insights and of a collective effort pursued, in particular, within the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban. It is a meaningful contribution to improving delisting procedures for sanctions committee lists.

With the development of sanctions regimes aimed at individuals or entities, rather than at countries, the inadequacy of delisting procedures has gradually become apparent. There has been a widespread sense that, once a name has been added to a list, it is difficult to delist it and to plead one's case, since the procedure has been so opaque and inaccessible. That has affected the efficacy of sanctions.

The procedure we have just adopted, which complements that for States' submission of requests, enables individuals and entities that have been listed to present their petitions for delisting directly to a focal point created to that end within the Secretariat. As in the various sanctions committees, the new mechanism will make the procedure more accessible, clearer and standardized. It will also ensure that all submissions will be considered by the sanctions committees within a reasonable delay. It therefore represents considerable progress in terms of equity and transparency.

My country expresses the hope that, by thus facilitating requests for delisting, the new procedure will strengthen the support of States for the sanctions regimes. France is convinced that such support will guarantee the effectiveness of targeted sanctions, an important instrument in the maintenance of international peace and security.

Ms. Løj (Denmark): Denmark is pleased to have been a sponsor of the resolution just adopted, improving the delisting procedures of all the Security Council sanctions committees. In our assessment, that is the best achievable result at this point in time, and certainly a step in the right direction.

Improving the listing and delisting procedures of the sanctions committees in general, and of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) in particular, has been a priority for Denmark since we joined the Security Council in 2005. In October 2005, we put forward a proposal to establish an independent review mechanism that would consider individual petitions for delisting from individuals and entities and make recommendations to the Council. We believe that this procedure would significantly improve on the current procedures and hope that the Council will give the proposal due consideration, including when Denmark is no longer a member of the Council.

In Denmark's view, improved procedures strengthen our common fight against terrorism and our targeted sanctions. Improved procedures make the sanctions committees more credible and more effective, thus providing all States with a stronger

incentive to engage early and actively in the implementation of sanctions. We strongly urge the Security Council to continue its work on ensuring fair and clear procedures for listing and delisting.

Mrs. Papadopoulou (Greece): Greece co-sponsored the present resolution because we believe that it is a positive first step in addressing concerns regarding the need to establish procedural fairness within the current system of delisting procedures. In our view, by allowing individuals and entities listed to have direct access to the committees' delisting procedures, the resolution enhances the effectiveness and credibility of the relevant sanctions regime.

We believe, however, that the sanctions committees should continue to improve their delisting procedures, particularly in the direction of establishing a review mechanism along the lines of the useful suggestions made recently by such member States as Denmark, and other relevant processes. The improvement of targeted sanctions regimes is important if sanctions are to be a credible tool in the hands of the Security Council.

Mr. Mayoral (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): Argentina, too, was a sponsor of today's resolution, on which France and the United States did the preliminary work. In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), which provided the framework for debate, I thank all Committee members for their constructive contributions to the discussions on reformulating the listing and delisting procedures of the sanctions committees.

The changes represent progress in the defence of human rights and in awareness-raising among all members of the Council on the need to operate — both in the fight against the terrorism of Al-Qaida and the Taliban and in the context of the work of the other sanctions committees — in respect for the law and human rights. I recall that those objectives represent Argentina's core convictions over the past two years in its capacity as a non-permanent member of the Security Council.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the representative of Qatar.

Issues related to the fairness of the listing and delisting procedures of the Security Council's sanctions committees are of interest to many. The Security Council must ensure respect for legal standards and norms, as well as for transparency, in listing and delisting procedures. Heads of State and Government and the General Assembly at last year's World Summit called on the Security Council to ensure, with the support of the Secretary-General, fair and clear listing and delisting of individuals and entities on sanctions lists, and to grant humanitarian exceptions.

The Secretary-General is to be commended for his 15 June 2006 recommendations to one of the sanctions committees relating to delisting procedures, particularly following my delegation's assertion of the need for the Secretary-General to assume his responsibility in that regard. The Secretary-General stated in a letter that listed persons have the right, inter alia, to an effective appeals mechanism. The effectiveness of such a mechanism depends primarily on its independence, neutrality and fairness and on effective recourse by those listed to delisting and just compensation.

International, national and regional courts must review Security Council resolutions to ensure that they comply fully with internationally recognized human rights norms and the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter. On 22 June 2006, in its statement on strengthening international law, the rule of law and the maintenance of international peace and security, the Security Council committed itself to establishing fair and clear procedures for listing individuals and entities in sanctions' lists.

My delegation voted in favour of today's resolution so that the Security Council might reaffirm its commitment to managing sanctions as carefully as possible and in such a way as to ensure balance between effectiveness and potential negative consequences, and to following clear and fair procedures for listing and delisting individuals and entities and for granting humanitarian exceptions. We continue to believe that there is hope for the Council's ability to improve procedures on delisting from sanctions' lists.

Although we voted in favour of the draft resolution, we have some comments to make on its annex, which represents a very modest and weak attempt by the Council to improve the delisting procedures. We remain gravely concerned that the

resolution failed to respect many legal norms and standards that should be respected and applied by both the Security Council and its sanctions Committees in the delisting of individuals. Today the Council established a focal point that lacks independence, neutrality, standards or controls for delisting. Therefore, this point of contact does not at all constitute an effective means of fairness.

We express our regret that the sponsors of the resolution did not take up our proposal to allow legal representatives of listed persons to petition for delisting, not just by those listed on the sanctions' lists, especially since some listed persons are now deceased. At this point one may wonder how the deceased persons are to submit their requests for delisting, given that they are dead. Despite the fact that it was sound and logical, the sponsors also decided to set this important proposal aside.

We also suggested that delisting requests could be submitted through the focal point to the Secretary-General or to United Nations offices working in or near the State of nationality or residence of the individual concerned. Regrettably, once again, that proposal was not accepted by the co-sponsors.

My delegation proposed that, at a minimum, the Committee should be able to provide necessary recommendations in reviewing requests for delisting. Once again, that proposal, regrettably, was not acceptable to the sponsors.

We hope that the Security Council will review the annex, and indeed the entire issue, and that there will be transparency, objectivity and independence in the consideration of delisting requests. We also hope that there will be more respect for the rules of international law and norms and for the legitimate calls of heads of State and Government, international and regional organizations, governmental and non-governmental organizations and the many States that respect human rights and the rule of law.

Through the resolution, the Security Council commits itself to improving the listing and delisting procedures and procedures regarding the granting of humanitarian exceptions. That was the sole reason for our voting in favour of the resolution, as well as the hope that the Security Council would fulfil its commitments, especially with regard to delisting. We look forward to its doing so next year.

I now resume my functions as President of the Council.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 4.40 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.5600

Security Council

Sixty-first year

Provisional

5600th meeting

Wednesday, 20 December 2006, 12 noon

New York

President:	Mr. Al-Bader	(Qatar)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Mayoral
	China	Mr. Li Kexin
	Congo	Mr. Ikouebe
	Denmark	Ms. Løj
	France	Mr. De Rivière
	Ghana	Mr. Christian
	Greece	Mr. Vassilakis
	Japan	Mr. Oshima
	Peru	Mr. Chávez
	Russian Federation	Mr. Knyazev
	Slovakia	Mr. Mlynár
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Johnston
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Manongi
	United States of America	Ms. Phee

Agenda

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

06-67208 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 12 noon.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

I wish to draw the attention of the members of the Council to document S/2006/989, which contains the text of a letter dated 18 December 2006 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council.

After consultations among the members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council reaffirms that terrorism constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever committed.

"The Security Council reiterates its determination to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Security Council reaffirms the importance of resolution 1373 (2001) as well as its other resolutions concerning threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, and calls on States to implement their obligations under those resolutions as a matter of priority.

"The Security Council reiterates its call on States to become parties to all relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, and to make full use of the sources of assistance and guidance which are available.

"The Security Council further reaffirms the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.

"The Security Council reminds States that they must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law.

"The Security Council recognizes the importance of cross-United Nations cooperation on counter-terrorism issues, and confirms that it stands ready to play its part in the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (General Assembly resolution 60/288).

"The Security Council calls upon the relevant United Nations departments, programmes and specialized agencies, as appropriate, to consider, within their existing mandates, how to pursue counter-terrorism objectives.

"The Security Council welcomes the Counter-Terrorism Committee's renewed focus on enhancing implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) through a proactive fulfilment of its mandate to promote and monitor States' implementation.

"The Security Council recalls its resolution 1624 (2005) and encourages the Counter-Terrorism Committee to continue its work on implementation of this resolution.

"The Security Council calls on the Counter-Terrorism Committee to report on the status of implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). In particular, the Security Council encourages the Counter-Terrorism Committee to report to the Council on any outstanding issues, when necessary and on a regular basis, in order to receive strategic guidance from the Council.

"The Security Council recalls its resolution 1535 (2004) by which it decided to establish the Counter- Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) as a special political mission under the policy guidance of the Committee, to enhance the Committee's ability to monitor

implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and effectively continue the capacity-building work in which it was engaged. The Security Council stresses that the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee's Executive Directorate flows from that of the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

"The Security Council further recalls its presidential statement S/PRST/2005/64, which included the conclusions of the Council's comprehensive review of CTED in 2005, and decided to carry out another comprehensive review of CTED by 31 December 2006, prepared by the Counter-Terrorism Committee. During today's consultations, the Security Council endorsed the report prepared by the Committee and forwarded to the Council in document S/2006/989 and agreed with its recommendations and conclusions.

"The Security Council welcomes the letter from the Secretary-General dated 15 December 2006 with regard to CTED's reporting lines. The Council has considered this matter and endorses the Counter-Terrorism Committee's recommendation with regard to CTED's reporting lines so that CTED would henceforth present its draft work programmes and its semi-annual reports directly to the Committee.

"The Security Council notes with appreciation the enhanced cooperation among its three Committees — 1267, CTC and 1540 — that deal with counter-terrorism and their expert teams. It encourages the three Committees to ensure that, in their dialogue with States, they present a consolidated message from the Council on its efforts to fight terrorism. Also, it encourages the three Committees and their expert teams to avoid duplication, including in their requests for information from Member States about their implementation. In this regard, it encourages the three Committees and their expert teams to continue to strengthen the sharing of information among themselves, specifically information reported by States regarding implementation. The Council will continue to evaluate how its counter-terrorism efforts can be organized most efficiently."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/2006/56.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 12.10 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.5601

Security Council

Sixty-first year

Provisional

5601st meeting

Wednesday, 20 December 2006, 12.15 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Al-Nasser	(Qatar)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Mayoral
	China	Mr. Li Kexin
	Congo	Mr. Ikouebe
	Denmark	Ms. Løj
	France	Mr. De Rivière
	Ghana	Mr. Christian
	Greece	Mr. Vassilakis
	Japan	Mr. Oshima
	Peru	Mr. Chávez
	Russian Federation	Mr. Knyazev
	Slovakia	Mr. Mlynár
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Johnston
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Manongi
	United States of America	Ms. Wilcox

Agenda

Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

06-67222 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 12.15 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

I wish to draw the attention of members to document S/2006/972, containing the text of a letter dated 12 December 2006 from the Chairman of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

At this meeting, we will hear briefings by Ambassador César Mayoral, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda, and of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities; Ambassador Ellen Margrethe Løj, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, and of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia; Ambassador Adamantios Vassilakis, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire, and of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan, as well as of the Security Council Informal Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions; Ambassador Kenzo Oshima, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005), and of the Security Council Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions, as well as of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations; and Ambassador Tuvako Manongi, speaking on behalf of the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone.

I now give the floor to Ambassador César Mayoral, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda, and of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities.

Mr. Mayoral (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like at the outset to refer to the Sanctions Committee on Rwanda. During 2006, I had the honour of chairing the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda.

As the Council is aware, the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994) on the sale or supply to the Government of Rwanda of arms and related matériel were lifted on 1 September 1996, in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 1011 (1995). However, all States remain under the obligation of abiding by restrictions on the sale or supply of arms and related matériel to non-governmental forces for use in Rwanda. During my chairmanship, the Committee did not receive any information as to violations of the sanctions in place. That does not mean that there have not been any violations, but they have not been proven. That is why I would like to stress that we must be informed of any arms transaction, particularly since there is no specific monitoring mechanism that can ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo. Therefore, the Committee depends exclusively on cooperation from States and from organizations that are in a position to communicate any violations of the arms embargo.

I would like to inform you, Mr. President, that during 2006 the Committee held various informal consultations and during some of these — on 25 April, on 10 August and 3 November 2006 — the Committee considered a letter dated 10 March 2006 from the President of the Security Council Committee relating to resolution 1533 (2004) on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, addressed to me as Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) dealing with Rwanda. In that letter, the Chairman of the Sanctions Committee dealing with the Democratic Republic of the Congo had stressed the existence of imports and exports of arms to the Government of Rwanda. The report of the group of experts for the Democratic Republic of the Congo had pointed out that those transactions could be included under paragraph 11 of resolution 1011 (1995). That resolution required States to notify the Sanctions Committee on Rwanda of any transfer of arms to the Government of Rwanda.

On 10 November of this year, I submitted on behalf of the Sanctions Committee on Rwanda a letter responding to the Chairman of the Sanctions Committee on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, stating that on 11 September 1996 the Sanctions Committee on Rwanda had issued a press release in which it said that States no longer had the duty to notify arms exports and related materiel from their territories to the Government of Rwanda and that the Government of Rwanda did not have the obligation to inform on the import of arms and related materiel. That understanding was then reiterated and put in writing in the report of the Sanctions Committee on Rwanda, which was prepared for the Security Council for the year 1996 and which is contained in document S/1997/15.

I would like to stress that the States referred to in the report of the panel of experts for the Democratic Republic of the Congo therefore acted on the same understanding that the Sanctions Committee on Rwanda had had when they did not inform the Committee of the transfers of arms to the Government of Rwanda. That is difficult to understand, so I will repeat it. I would like to stress that the States referred to in the report of the expert group for the Democratic Republic of the Congo had acted on the same understanding that the Sanctions Committee on Rwanda had had when they did not notify the Committee of the transfer of arms to the Government of Rwanda.

I would like to conclude by pointing out that the Committee is currently revising the requirements for the notification procedure for future arms transfers to the Government of Rwanda, in accordance with paragraph 11 of resolution 1011 (1995). Based on my experience and having followed discussions in the Committee in 2006, and, in particular, based on informal consultations that we have held, I would like to inform the Security Council that the Committee has still not been able to arrive at a consensus on the status of the requirement for notification for transfers of arms and related materiel to the Government of Rwanda. In this regard, I would like to draw the attention of the Security Council to the ambiguity with regard to the duration of the requirements for notification established by paragraph 11 of resolution 1011 (1995). In my capacity as Chairman of the Sanctions Committee on Rwanda, I would like to request the Security Council to take a decision on the future status of this requirement. I suggest that we take into account, on the one hand, the current peace and stability situation that Rwanda is experiencing, but also, on the other hand, we should take into account the implications that the transfer of arms has for the Great Lakes region.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I now give the floor to Ambassador Ellen Margrethe Løj, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, and of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia.

Ms. Løj (Denmark): I would like to brief the Council as outgoing Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) as well as of the Sanctions Committee on Liberia.

I took over as Chairman of the CTC at a time when the Committee was just waiting for its new support structure, its Executive Directorate (CTED), to be staffed and to become operational. These new resources gave the Committee enhanced opportunities to achieve more results through the fulfilment of its mandate to monitor and promote implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). The measuring stick for evaluating effectiveness has been the degree to which Member States implement the resolution.

One of the biggest challenges was to get away from the seemingly endless reporting and towards a stronger focus on implementation. The reality was that Member States felt less inclined to work with the Committee because it was not clear how the information they provided was used. It appeared as if providing information led only to requests for more information. The Committee has now taken significant steps away from requesting more reports from States. Instead of always asking States to report, the Committee will share with the concerned State its analysis of how far each State has come in its implementation.

It is up to States to keep the Committee informed about any new developments. Whatever gaps are identified will be regarded as shortcomings in the implementation until the State has provided documentation to the Committee on how it has taken steps to ensure that gaps are filled.

The Committee has also worked a lot on how to enhance its role as facilitator of technical assistance.

That is an area regarding which the Committee is aware that more can and should be done. Personally, I am not pleased that requests from Member States for assistance remain unanswered and that there are so few concrete results to report, as Council members will see in the report of the CTC published today as document S/2006/989.

Visits to States have become a regular tool for the Committee. I would like to thank the States that have hosted such visits. I encourage States, in cooperation with CTED, to ensure that visits lead to enhanced implementation, including through setting priorities and ensuring thorough follow-up.

Finally, we have expanded work with more regional organizations, developed best practices, and provided an overview of States' implementation of resolution 1624 (2005). Also, it has now become routine to include human rights aspects of States' implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) in the work of the Committee.

In conclusion, the CTC, with the support of CTED, has great potential to become a key partner of States in their implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). That will require appropriate guidance to CTED from the Committee, a proactive approach from CTED, as well as due respect for the Committees and, thereby, for CTED's mandate.

Let me now make a couple of observations regarding the Liberia Sanctions Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003).

My time as Chairman of the Liberia Committee has been marked by an improvement of the situation in Liberia after the democratically elected Government took office in January 2006. The Council can, through the use of targeted sanctions, create a strong incentive for concerned parties to change their course of action in the interests of peace. The Liberia sanctions regime, which is part of a comprehensive policy, is a pertinent example of such a positive effect.

Two months ago, the Council decided not to reinstate the timber sanctions, since Liberia had adopted the necessary legislation to ensure that revenues from the timber will not again fuel conflict, but benefit the Liberians. The work in the Committee on monitoring the conditions set for the lifting of sanctions, and the specific wording in resolution 1689 (2006) in particular, have, I believe, been instrumental in ensuring the swift adoption of effective legislation, illustrating how the Council's decisions can have a direct effect on the ground.

Unfortunately, the Council will have to extend the diamond sanctions, but I feel confident that the extension will continue to act as a vehicle for reform so that Liberia can become Kimberley-compliant and the embargo can be lifted within the next six months.

The value of the Panel of Experts — the Committee's daily eyes and ears on the ground — cannot be underestimated. The current Liberia Panel has accrued an in-depth knowledge of the history of the sanctions, benefiting the Committee as well as the Government, which has also profited from the experts' advice. That is why the Council will, I hope, extend the current Panel this afternoon. In that context, I appeal for a constructive look at the administrative procedures for appointing panels of experts so as to ensure that those procedures serve the subject matter and enhance institutional memory.

As Chairman of the Committee, it was my goal to ensure that positive developments in Liberia also resulted in adjustments to the individual sanctions. I have discussed that several times with President Johnson-Sirleaf, including during my visit in April. One individual was delisted last week — the first since the list was established. That sends a key message to Liberia and the international community that the Committee is willing to revise its list in light of new developments. I hope that more delistings will also follow after I leave the Committee.

In that connection, let me stress my delegation's consistent position that improved delisting procedures that live up to the principles of due process would greatly enhance the credibility and effectiveness of any sanctions regime. Resolution 1730 (2006), adopted yesterday, is a step in the right direction. Had I continued as a sanctions chairman, I would have suggested new guidelines based on that resolution, but also building on the established practice in the Liberia Committee of giving individuals direct access in exceptional cases.

Finally, let me remind all Member States of their obligation to implement sanctions adopted by the Security Council. In the case of Liberia, far more needs to be done, especially in the subregion, to prevent flagrant violations of the travel ban and to implement

the assets freeze. At the same time, however, and on a more general note, it is essential that the decisions of the Council be made and communicated in such a way that they can actually be implemented by all States Members of the United Nations.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I thank Ambassador Løj for her briefing.

I now give the floor to Ambassador Mayoral, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities.

Mr. Mayoral (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like to share some reflections, in my personal capacity, with members of the Security Council before concluding my mandate as Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities. These have been two important years for me, for the Committee and for Argentina. It has also been a professional privilege for me and a challenge to preside over it.

According to the sixth and last report of the Monitoring Team, the Al-Qaida threat has decreased in certain places, such as Iraq; unfortunately, for fundamentally political reasons, in other areas it has stayed at the same level or increased. At the same time, Al-Qaida appears to be working with more complex methods, as is the case in North Africa, in Asia and in the bosom of Western civilizations.

We are aware in this Council, and as participants in the Council's mission can bear witness, of the increasingly grave situation in Afghanistan, where the Taliban insurgence is regaining intensity and growing in numbers. It is allied with drug trafficking, which activates a vicious circle of terrorism, violence and corruption. We personally believe that the sanctions regime could better be utilized, with a greater number of requests to include Al-Qaida members on the list or to adequately reflect the Taliban structure in Afghanistan. A more marked separation in the treatment of both lists could contribute to a better focus on listing and delisting of the Taliban and to more effective influence on the complex political and military processes in that country. I would point out that this is a personal opinion and not that of the Committee.

We believe that if we are going to be effective, we must act in unison in the fight against terrorism. We must also fully respect human rights. I believe that to be a moral imperative, reaffirmed in the Outcome document of the 2005 Summit and in the United Nations Global Strategy against Terrorism. Argentina has presided over the Committee for the past two years with that balance as it goal. We have made every effort to be impartial, while accommodating all the positions of the Committee members, and have always modified our own position to accommodate consensus.

I would like to emphasize that, in addition to incorporating into the Consolidated List the names of new individuals and entities, we have made great progress in improving the quality of the List by adding more identifying elements. The Monitoring Team has continued to do meaningful work in that respect, especially as regards Afghanistan.

The process of renegotiation and improvement of the Committee's guidelines has been arduous and complex. It was just a few days ago that we were able to reach consensus on the new chapter 6, concerning listing. I believe that has to be considered important progress.

Henceforth, States are urged to consult with the State of residence or nationality of the potential person or entity to be listed in order to seek out additional information. Inclusion in the List must be based on a statement of the case, along with a series of elements of reasonability or proof. New rules have also been included in the guidelines to improve transparency and publicity, such as the use of a cover page and a revision clause.

Yesterday, the Security Council adopted resolution 1730 (2006), which originated in a proposal by some members of the Council to set up a focal point in the Secretariat where those included in the List can request and justify delisting. I once again would like to acknowledge the active participation of all members of the Committee in those difficult negotiations.

Several countries, including Argentina, would have liked greater progress as regards an independent revision mechanism, for example. However, we must be realistic and understand that this is an evolving regime in which changes occur to improve the situation. I believe that the implementation of the

revised directives and the new focal point system will allow us to see an improvement in the way the system functions with these new rules. It is to be expected that the sanctions regime will continue to be improved in the future. The Council and the Committee must be transparent and open to the necessary adjustments demanded by the international community in order to act expeditiously.

Consensus often slows us down, but we must not waver. The list of issues on hold should therefore be reduced. Let us not forget that, while the individuals who are on the List are in a certain way stigmatized and isolated — and in many cases accused of crimes — the main problem is that individuals who will, or are about to, commit terrorist acts are not yet on the List, and we do not even know who they are. In that regard States should, and often can, identify those individuals and entities so that they may be incorporated into the List.

Visits to various countries and international organizations were an important aspect of our presidency. Members of the Committee, the Monitoring Team and the Secretariat visited Germany, European institutions in Brussels, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Vienna, as well as Chad, Nigeria, Syria, Japan, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Qatar and Indonesia. In addition, I participated in regional meetings of heads of intelligence and security of Middle Eastern and North African countries. I believe that those meetings are very important and should be continued in the future, given that anti-terrorism officials meeting in the field to exchange specific information and express their perceptions and concerns provide input for the Committee. Those meetings, which provide us a first-hand global perspective, are a key element to success in the fight against Al-Qaida and the Taliban.

I am also pleased to highlight the signing and effective functioning of the agreement with Interpol, which is a key multilateral body in the fight against crime and terrorism. The positive experience in the cooperation carried out through the Committee and the Monitoring Team led to the adoption of resolution 1699 (2006). That resolution will also expand cooperation to other sanctions committees.

The complex negotiations on the revision of the directives on listing and delisting did not make it possible for us to address the issue of the criminal use of the Internet by Al-Qaida this year with the rigor and time we would have liked — and which the issue deserves — in line with the various positions of the members of the Council. I should like to point out that there are about 5,000 websites that daily distribute the propaganda of international terrorism. Those websites also serve to coordinate networks, recruit new members and raise funds.

The harnessing of information and modern technology by the Al-Qaida terrorist organization is one of the most pressing and sensitive issues for intelligence and security officials in many countries affected by terrorism, especially in the Middle East. We believe that the Committee and the Security Council must address that issue, which encompasses various aspects — from expanding the sanctions regime to making suggested recommendations to Governments. Moreover, new technologies could also be used to stop the spread of terrorism and its propaganda.

We have attempted to maintain an active and regular dialogue with the full membership of the United Nations. To that end, we held open meetings and invited all countries that wanted to come before the Committee. We believe that non-members of the Committee that are responsible for implementing sanctions and that suffer from the terrorism perpetrated by Al-Qaida and the Taliban should take greater advantage of such opportunities in the future.

I wish to emphasize before the Council that the President's efforts and the Committee's proper functioning would not have had the same results without the constant support of the Monitoring Team. I should therefore like to extend my gratitude to Mr. Richard Barrett and his entire team for their high degree of professionalism, judgment and steadfast support. My work, as well as that of Counsellor Malpede and Secretary Kendall, who also presided over the Committee, enjoyed the daily support of the Secretariat team. My delegation believes that the members of the Organization and the Council should continue to provide the adequate financial, human and technical resources to the Monitoring Team and the Secretariat in order that they may continue to ensure the efficient functioning of the Committee and the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council.

Sanctions are an important weapon in the fight against Al-Qaida. The important work of the 1267 Committee will not be sufficient if the political, social and economic causes from which the Al-Qaida terrorism also stems are not addressed. Therefore, if they wish to prevail — and I think we all wish to prevail — the Security Council and the international community should redouble their efforts to achieve a just peace in the Middle East and the social and economic development of the region, as well as, and in particular, of Afghanistan.

International terrorism is now one of the greatest new threats to humanity. If we have reached the twenty-first century with great progress in several areas, including science and technology and, in particular, the economy, that progress has been through the efforts of everyone. It is difficult to understand how some individuals manifest their frustrations and try to achieve their objectives through barbaric means including by killing civilians, destroying countries and sowing discord and distrust among States.

The United Nations, our Organization, has played a very important role over the past 60 years and now has the task of confronting and preventing international terrorism. That is why I feel honoured and proud that — even if for a limited time — I was part of that effort.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I thank Ambassador Mayoral for his important briefing, and for his efforts during his chairmanship of the Committees.

I now give the floor to Ambassador Adamantios Vassilakis, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan, as well as of the Security Council Informal Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions to brief the Council on the work of those three bodies.

Mr. Vassilakis (Greece): I take this opportunity to share with you some personal observations concerning the two Sanctions Committees that I have had the honour to chair for the past two years, namely, the Côte d'Ivoire Sanctions Committee and the Sudan Sanctions Committee. As Chair of the Informal Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions during the past year, I would also like to brief the Council on the work of that Working Group during that period, in which it accomplished the successful fulfilment of its current mandate.

Let me begin with the Sanctions Committee on Côte d'Ivoire established pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1572 (2004). The ongoing conflict in Côte d'Ivoire has been at the heart of the Council's attention for the past two years. The Council has adopted a series of resolutions regarding the conflict, and has used sanctions as a tool in support of the peace process as well as of the important regional initiatives, particularly those of the African Union, which aim at bringing peace and national reconciliation to the country.

The targeted measures imposed through the relevant Security Council resolutions consist of an arms embargo, travel restrictions and an assets freeze on designated individuals and entities whose actions seriously jeopardize the peace process or violate human rights or incite hatred through the media. Those measures were subsequently reinforced by new Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1643 (2005), which, inter alia, imposed an embargo on the import of all rough diamonds from Cote d'Ivoire.

That resolution also stated that any obstacle to the freedom of movement of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the French forces, as well as any attack against UNOCI, the French forces, the High Representative for the elections or the International Working Group, constituted a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process. A Group of experts was also set up to monitor the implementation of those targeted measures.

As I stated earlier, the major concern of the Council in relation to targeted sanctions in Côte d'Ivoire has been their impact on the peace process. Although the measures were imposed by resolution 1572 (2004), the Committee did not designate any individuals subject to the measures until February 2006, following the request of the African Union and the mediator to withhold any action that would have a negative effect on the peace process.

However, on 7 February 2006 the Committee designated, on the basis of consensus, three individuals on its list of targeted sanctions, following the outbreak of violence against United Nations personnel in September 2005. The aim of such action was to help restore peace and stability in the country, which had

been seriously jeopardized by the above events, and to avert similar disturbing events in the future.

It should be stressed that this decision came only after the Council had issued several warnings to all the parties to the conflict that it would not tolerate acts which put the peace process at risk; there was also a shift in the aforementioned position of the African Union concerning the need for and timing of the imposition of sanctions.

In addition, I myself, in October 2005, made a visit to Côte d'Ivoire, previously endorsed by the Security Council, with the aim of putting pressure on the Ivorian parties to implement their obligations under the relevant peace agreements and Security Council resolutions. I met with all of the signatories to the agreements as well as with State officials, representatives of State organizations and non-governmental organizations. During those meetings, I explained the real purpose of targeted sanctions and the concern of the Council about the political developments concerning the holding of elections. I made it clear that the Committee was ready to apply such measures, without further delay and in a non-discriminatory manner, against all those who did not implement the agreements and who incited hatred or violence and committed human rights violations and abuses.

However, despite the calming effect that the targeting of the aforementioned individuals had on the situation on the ground for a short period of time, violence resumed in the country, and the political situation, in spite of the many efforts by the African Union, has reached a new stalemate. That is also confirmed by various reports on Côte d'Ivoire, such as the reports of the Secretary-General, as well as the monthly reports of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire on the monitoring of the arms embargo and the monitoring of public incitement of hatred and violence through the media; these have identified individuals responsible for the situation who could be subject to targeted measures.

The Sanctions Committee members, however, did not demonstrate the unity of purpose and political will necessary to take a decision and designate new individuals on its list.

With respect to the arms and diamond embargoes, the reports issued by the Group of Experts established by resolution 1643 (2005), are well drafted and substantiated, and I commend the Group of Experts for its professional approach to its work. The final report of the Group (S/2006/735) found no evidence of gross violations of arms embargoes, but listed a number of problems that it believed could be used to violate the sanctions.

It is important to note also that the Group investigated the importation of small arms and ammunition into Côte d'Ivoire by a criminal network using international courier firms. It also found continued evidence of diamond production in Côte d'Ivoire and illicit export, especially to Ghana and Mali. As regards the three Ivorian individuals designated for targeted sanctions in February 2006, the Group found that neighbouring States had not disseminated information about the targeted Ivorians to their local authorities at border posts at the time of the Group's inspection.

Finally, the Group recommended that the UNOCI arms embargo inspection process should be reviewed and improvements should be made to its methodology. UNOCI has confirmed that it has taken steps towards improving its inspection processes. In that respect I wish to state that the members of the Sanctions Committee — whom I thank wholeheartedly for their work, cooperation and support — were, on the whole, united in agreeing on the group's recommendations. The Committee has decided to follow up on the actions it agreed to take with regard to the Group's observations and recommendations.

The conflict in Côte d'Ivoire has now entered a new and more critical phase. In this final, transitional period it is important that all the parties demonstrate the necessary political will to implement the road map and lead the country to fair elections by October 2007. That is the only way to guarantee durable peace and stability. Ivoirian parties must refrain from all actions that jeopardize the road to peace and stability, reject violence and intimidation and concentrate on taking concrete steps to implement the road map without further delay. Sanctions, if properly used and backed by all the States of the region, would be a useful tool and could help Côte d'Ivoire emerge from the current crisis.

In addition, the political will of the members of the Security Council is indispensable in respect of the implementation of the Council's own resolutions. That has to do both with their determination to support the maintenance of international peace and security and the credibility of the Security Council itself.

I shall now turn to the Sanctions Committee on Sudan, established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005), which imposed targeted sanctions against those who violate the arms embargo, impede the peace process, violate international humanitarian law or are responsible for offensive military overflights.

In my view, the question of implementation of resolution 1591 (2005) cannot be seen in isolation from the overall problem of Darfur and the complexity of that crisis. The Sanctions Committee has thoroughly discussed the three reports of its panel of experts regarding the situation in Darfur and has adopted only a few of its recommendations.

The Committee has been actively engaged in an interactive discussion during informal consultations with its panel of experts concerning their reports to the Security Council. The latest report contained information about the deteriorating humanitarian crisis and the continuing attacks against civilians and humanitarian personnel. The report also provided information about gross violation of the arms embargo by all the parties to the conflict.

Weapons and military supplies are transferred to Darfur without the formal approval of the Sanctions Committee as called for in the resolution. In addition, weapons are delivered from neighbouring Chad into North and West Darfur, given the inadequate border-control situation in Sudan, posing a significant threat to peace and security in Darfur and the region. The Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) is not being implemented, as not all of the rebel groups have signed it, and the Janjaweed and other rebel groups and militias have not been disarmed, in flagrant violation of the Agreement. There is also expressed fear that the signatories of the DPA will attempt to implement the Agreement through force, with severe consequences on the lives of innocent civilians.

Based on its own information and on information provided by the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS), the United Nations Mission in Sudan and non-governmental organizations, the panel has, as in the past, provided the Sanctions Committee with findings concerning specific individuals whom the Committee may wish to consider for designation for targeted sanctions. According to the panel, those individuals have allegedly violated arms embargoes, impeded the peace process, violated international humanitarian law and committed offensive military overflights. Their names have been included in a confidential annex to the panel' s third report. This has raised the concern of some members of the Committee, who emphasized that the panel should take political sensitivities into account and be more attuned to the ongoing diplomatic initiatives to address the situation in Darfur. However, other members considered that the panel has produced a high-quality report despite the volatile environment in which it has conducted its work.

At the same time Security Council resolution 1713 (2006) extended the mandate of the panel by one year and requested that a fifth expert be appointed. The divergence of views among Committee members concerning the recommendations of the panel of experts also exists with regard to the question of the identification of individuals to be designated for targeted sanctions. So far the members of the Sanctions Committee have not been able to designate any individual on its lists, due to lack of the unity of purpose and political will necessary to take a decision and to designate individuals on its lists.

The four individuals that have been designated for targeted sanctions — travel ban and assets freeze — have been identified not by the Sanctions Committee but by the Security Council through resolution 1672 (2006), adopted on 25 April 2006. However, this resolution did not include sufficient identifying elements on the designated persons, despite the relevant provisions of its guidelines. There are expressed fears that this might create problems of implementation of the targeted measures by Member States. In an effort to address these concerns, the Committee subsequently posted the customary sanctions list on its website, which included the additional relevant information on the four individuals that the Committee had in its possession.

I would also like to underline the importance of continued cooperation of the Committee and its panel with the African Union (AU) and AMIS. In this respect, I recall that there have been written and face-to-face exchanges between the Chairman of the Committee, the panel and the AU.

The situation for thousands of refugees and displaced persons in Darfur has considerably deteriorated. The DPA and other ceasefire agreements continue to be violated. The humanitarian crisis can be resolved only through a series of robust measures,

some of which, such as the reinforcement of AMIS, have already started to be implemented.

Sanctions must be one part of an overall solution. They can be effective only if they have the full political support of the members of the Security Council. The Council should be in a position to implement its own decisions and should try to avert a more serious humanitarian crisis with spill-over effects in the region. Sanctions can be a powerful weapon in this respect, but only as a result of consensus among the members of the Council.

In my view, the Committee Chairmen should visit the countries involved more frequently. They will surely have more influence by the mere fact of their presence. Sitting in New York and making decisions is one way of acting, but is, in my view, less effective.

I shall now brief the Council on the work of the Informal Working Group on the General Issues of Sanctions. I assumed the chairmanship of that Working Group for the year 2006. After a year of hard work on the part of its members, pursuant to its mandate to develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions (S/2000/319), the Working Group fulfilled its current mandate and approved some extremely important best practices with respect to all aspects of sanctions.

These results are reflected in the report of the Working Group that has become a document of the Council. It sets out the best practices adopted by the Informal Working Group with respect to sanctions design, implementation, evaluation and follow-up, Committee working methods, monitoring and enforcement, and methodological standards and reporting formats for expert groups. I am pleased to note that this report will also be endorsed by the Council when it adopts the draft resolution that has been tabled this morning. I consider these developments to be of major importance, as they demonstrate the determination and the will of the Council to improve its sanctions regimes and maximize their effectiveness.

Lately the Council has very frequently used the instrument of sanctions in carrying out its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Targeted sanctions are a non-military means that the Council uses today to address situations that threaten international peace and security, such as terrorism, or to support the implementation of peace agreements. They are directed against political leaders and other non-State actors whose actions constitute a threat to international peace and security to apply pressure and change behaviour in general. Such measures, if applied effectively, are preferable to the general economic or trade sanctions that the Council has imposed in the past, as they directly affect decision-makers and have minimal humanitarian impact. They can also deter the continuation of such threats to peace and security.

For that reason, it is important that targeted sanctions comply with certain principles and criteria that should be implemented by the Security Council when deciding to impose sanctions, by its Sanctions Committees and by the panels of experts that assist the latter in monitoring the implementation of targeted measures. These include, for example, accuracy in identifying information concerning individuals and entities to be targeted, fair and clear procedures concerning their listing and delisting, the use of the highest evidentiary standards to substantiate findings by the panels of experts when drafting their reports, et cetera.

In addition, it is important for the Council to ascertain, before imposing sanctions, whether or not that instrument is the appropriate one to be applied in view of the specific circumstances at hand. The possible humanitarian consequences of the targeted sanctions should also be evaluated.

The implementation of targeted sanctions is also an important factor for the effectiveness of these measures. The more implementable the sanctions, the more impact they will have on the target. At the same time it is important that Member States, which have that primary responsibility to implement sanctions, particularly neighbouring States, take the appropriate measures for such implementation.

Finally, I believe that the greater the international and regional consensus regarding the targeted sanctions, the more likely it is that such measures will be complied with by the target. We have seen lately that targeted measures that are not supported by Security Council members have not been implemented by the State or non-State targeted actors.

The best practices adopted by the Informal Working Group, which will be endorsed by the Council, constitute an important step forward towards more transparent, fair and effective implementation of

the sanctions regimes. The adoption of these best practices by the Council and their consistent and uniform implementation by the Sanctions Committees and the panels of experts will improve the effectiveness of sanctions and will enhance the legitimacy of the Security Council and its subsidiary bodies.

I would like to mention one of the points agreed upon by the Working Group: the need to ensure that, as the Council increasingly imposes sanctions regimes and establishes committees and expert groups, the Secretariat has the necessary resources to do its work effectively.

Finally, I would like to thank all the members of the Working Group and of my own team for their commitment, dedication and collaboration in bringing this important work to fruition. We would like also to thank the members of the Secretariat for their support and advice during our tenure, in particular Ms. Loraine Rickard-Martin, Mr. James Sutterlin, Ms. Tatiana Cosio and all the other colleagues who work with them.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I thank Ambassador Vassilakis for his comprehensive briefing.

I now give the floor to Ambassador Kenzo Oshima, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005), of the Security Council Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions, and of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations.

Mr. Oshima (Japan): It is my pleasure to brief members of the Council, as outgoing Chairman, on the work of two of the Security Council's subsidiary bodies of which I have had the honour to serve as Chair during Japan's current term on the Security Council.

First, I should like to deal with the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations. The Working Group was established in 2001 in the context of the Council's desire to strengthen cooperation with troop-contributing countries. At the time the Working Group started its work in 2001, United Nations peacekeeping operations had already reached quite a substantial level. The number of peacekeeping missions was 15, with 39,000 military and police personnel deployed and with a budget of $2.6 billion. However, the recent surge in United Nations peacekeeping operations has gone far beyond expectations in terms of both the number of personnel and the budget. As of the end of October 2006, the number of missions supported by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations had reached 18, with over 80,000 troops and police and with a budget of more than $5 billion — which is nearly three times the size of the regular budget of the United Nations, and which appears to be growing even further. Recently, Secretary-General Kofi Annan, in public remarks, indicated that the number of peacekeepers might increase to between 120,000 and 140,000 in the near future.

Operations of that magnitude cannot be sustained without the strong commitment of Member States in terms of both personnel and financial contributions, and in political terms. To secure the cooperation and support of a wide range of Member States, it is necessary that the transparency of the process and the involvement of key stakeholders be ensured as much as possible so that there is a proper understanding of the activities of the Security Council in the field of peacekeeping, in particular when a new operation is created or when the mandate of an existing mission is changed.

It is with that in mind that we felt the need to revitalize the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, which can serve as an effective forum for the promotion of better interaction between Council members and other interested Member States by providing the opportunity to engage in close, interactive dialogue with troop-contributing countries, financial contributors and other major stakeholders, and with the Secretariat.

The report of the Working Group before the Council in document S/2006/972 describes activities carried out by the Working Group over the past two years. Meetings were held at the time of the creation of a new mission, for example in the case of the setting up of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) in February 2005, and when a mission's mandate was modified and its structure changed, for example in the case of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) earlier this year. There were meetings to discuss operational issues that affected a mission's capabilities and the safety and security of its personnel, such as when restrictions on movement were imposed on UNMEE by Eritrea. The Working

Group also met to consider certain specific issues that needed member States' special attention, such as the problem of sexual exploitation and abuse, focusing on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), and the issue of inter-mission cooperation and harmonization, focusing on the three missions deployed in West Africa: in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire.

The report then makes a number of recommendations for making the work of the Working Group more meaningful and effective. Let me highlight a few elements that I consider most important.

One of the recommendations in the report is to encourage the Working Group to hold a meeting at the time of the creation of a new mission or of a renewal involving substantial changes in the mandate, structure or size of a mission, inviting troop-contributing countries and other major stakeholders to attend. I cannot stress too much the importance of having exchanges of views with major stakeholders when the Council establishes a new mission or changes the mandate of an existing mission. The dialogue with major stakeholders becomes crucial if the Council is to ensure their willing and full cooperation as the size, the nature and the budget of peacekeeping operations continue to expand.

Secondly, the Working Group should be flexible in taking up issues that affect the operation of a mission. The report recommends that the Working Group hold meetings with troop-contributing countries and other major stakeholders at times of crisis affecting the safety and security of mission personnel and the transition from peacekeeping to peacebuilding, and also in order to address issues that have broader ramifications beyond a particular mission.

Thirdly, the modalities of Working Group meetings should be as flexible as possible, and when necessary there should be meetings at the expert level.

Fourthly, in discussing the transition from peacekeeping to peacebuilding in a given country situation, the Working Group should bear in mind that the discussion may be of assistance in the work of the Peacebuilding Commission if the Commission decides to deal with the country in question.

Fifthly, it is felt advisable that when the Working Group tackles specific issues, such as that of sexual exploitation and abuse, these should be dealt with in the context of a specific mission or missions rather than in a general policy manner, which falls within the realm of the General Assembly's Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations; such a focus of attention could lend itself to the solution of the specific problem under consideration.

Sixth and finally, the Security Council and the General Assembly should maintain an appropriate level of interaction, respecting one another's authority and mandate. That is why we believe it important that the Working Group put itself in contact periodically with the Bureau of the General Assembly's Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations.

In conclusion, I wish to stress once again that the Working Group's main objective is to promote mutual understanding among the members of the Security Council, troop-contributing countries and other major stakeholders, and the Secretariat.

From this viewpoint, allow me to speak in my national capacity. Japan intends to continue to cooperate with the Working Group after we leave the Council at the end of this year. I hope that we, as one of the major stakeholders, and other stakeholders will continue to be given opportunities to express our views when the Council makes important decisions on peacekeeping.

I should like now to address the issue of working methods in my capacity as Chairman of the Informal Working Group on Documentation and other Procedural Questions.

At the beginning of this year, the Council agreed to revitalize its Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions in the belief that there was a need to further improve Security Council working methods and procedures. This also matched the larger membership's concern at, and strong interest in, this issue, as reflected in paragraph 154 of the 2005 Summit Outcome Document. In the Outcome Document, our leaders stated that the Security Council should continue to adapt its working methods so as to increase the involvement of States not members of the Council in its work in order to enhance its accountability to the membership and increase the transparency of its work.

It was agreed earlier this year that part of the revitalization effort should begin with a change in the way in which the chairmanship of this Working Group

functioned. In lieu of the old practice, whereby the chairmanship rotated with the monthly presidency, the Council decided to appoint a Chair with a term of office lasting several months. That change had the advantage of making it easier for the Working Group to function in a more focused and consistent manner. Japan was appointed as Chair until the end of June, an appointment that was eventually extended through December this year.

Between March and July 2006, the Working Group met 11 times and examined various proposals on two categories of issues. The first group of issues relates to the Council's own internal work, with a view to increasing its efficiency.

The second group of issues relates to the Council's relationship with non-members. As a result of the discussions, the Working Group produced a set of recommendations to be presented to the Council for its approval. Those recommendations included, for ease of reference, the agreements on working methods that already are in place, some of which go as far back as 1993, as well as newly agreed or updated measures for improvement. The Council eventually approved the recommendations of the Working Group, which are contained in a note by the President of the Security Council (S/2006/507).

In the latter half of the year, the Working Group continued its discussions, mainly on two issues: first, the procedure for conducting Arria-formula meetings, and, secondly, ways of promoting the implementation of the recommendations contained in the note by the President.

With regard to holding Arria-formula meetings, which had been the practice for some years, members of the Council requested the Working Group in September 2006 to discuss the appropriate way to conduct the meetings, believing that there was a need for some clarity on this aspect. In response to that request, the Working Group met twice and reached a common understanding on the conduct of Arria-formula meetings, which I shall now present orally. There are four points.

First, the members of the Security Council are encouraged to plan Arria-formula meetings, in accordance with paragraph 54 of the note by the President of the Security Council in document S/2006/507, and to take part in such meetings.

Secondly, the content of the background note on Arria-formula meetings prepared by the Secretariat in 2002 provides a useful description of current and past practices relating to Arria-formula meetings, and the members are encouraged to utilize the background note as a guideline, without undermining the flexibility of Arria-formula meetings.

Thirdly, any member of the Security Council convening an Arria-formula meeting is encouraged to carefully organize the meeting so as to maintain its informal character.

Fourthly, any member of the Security Council convening an Arria-formula meeting should inform all participating Security Council members about the planned procedures for and participation in the meeting, and is encouraged to do so well in advance.

Those are the four points on Arria-formula meetings.

With regard to promoting the implementation of the recommendations contained in the note, the Chair felt it useful to prepare a non-paper in which various agreed recommendations are reconfigured so as to allow prospective users, such as the President of the Security Council and members of subsidiary bodies, some ease of reference. The non-paper has already been distributed to the members of the Council and will be included in the briefing materials prepared by the Secretariat for the benefit of new members of the Council in future.

In addition, Japan is preparing a handbook on the working methods of the Security Council which contains official documents relating to the working methods of the Council, including the note by the President and the provisional rules of procedure, in handbook format. That publication itself is not an official document, and it will be produced and distributed to anyone interested under the sole responsibility of the Permanent Mission of Japan and as a temporary measure, pending such a handbook being found useful and the Council deciding to issue it, or something like it, as a Secretariat publication later on.

That concludes my report on the work of the Working Group on documentation.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I thank Ambassador Oshima for his comprehensive briefing.

I now give the floor to Ambassador Tuvako Manongi, speaking on behalf of the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone.

Mr. Manongi (United Republic of Tanzania): I am addressing the Council with respect to the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone on behalf of its Chairman, Ambassador Mahiga.

Council members will recall that since the expiration of the diamond sanctions in June 2003, the mandate of the Committee has been wholly contained in resolution 1171 (1998), which refers to the requirement of notifications to the Security Council for the export and import of arms and related matériel, and to the tasks of the Committee in relation to the arms embargo and the travel ban, both of which are still in force.

As of today, the travel ban list includes the names of 30 individuals designated as leading members of the former military junta in Sierra Leone, the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC), or as leading members of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF).

During 2006, the Committee considered two notifications submitted by States with respect to the arms embargo. Also during 2006, no violations or alleged violations of the sanctions regime were brought to the attention of the Sanctions Committee.

Following consultations in July 2006, the Chairman, Ambassador Mahiga, wrote, on behalf of the Committee, to the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to inform him that the members of the Committee had agreed that the time might be ripe to review the travel ban list to ensure that it accurately reflected the changing security situation in Sierra Leone and the ongoing judicial process in the Special Court, and that the Committee would welcome receiving the views of the Government in that connection.

In the light of Sierra Leone's continued progress in its peacebuilding efforts, I would encourage members of the Committee and the Security Council to continue consultations to determine the appropriate time to streamline the legal basis for sanctions in Sierra Leone. While recognizing that any revision of the sanctions measures would fall under the purview of the Security Council, I would note that one contribution that the Committee could make towards having an up-to-date sanctions regime is to ensure that the travel ban list reflects as closely as possible the current situation in Sierra Leone. In this connection, the Committee awaits the views of the Government of Sierra Leone.

As we conclude our mandate, we are pleased to note that the transition in Sierra Leone is progressing well. Having been designated as one of the countries on the Peacebuilding Commission, Sierra Leone stands to benefit from its work. In addition, the opening of the integrated office in Sierra Leone will provide a good basis for that country's smooth graduation from conflict to the consolidation of peace and development. It is the Chair's hope that as Sierra Leone makes progress in its transition, the Sanctions Committee on Sierra Leone will become unnecessary sooner rather than later.

Finally, the Chair wishes to thank the members of the Secretariat for their support to the Committee, especially the leadership provided by James Sutterlin in that regard.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): The Security has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.5602

Security Council

Sixty-first year

Provisional

5602nd meeting

Wednesday, 20 December 2006, 3 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Al-Nasser	(Qatar)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Barttfeld
	China	Mr. Liu Zhenmin
	Congo	Mr. Gayama
	Denmark	Ms. Løj
	France	Mr. Lacroix
	Ghana	Nana Effah-Apenteng
	Greece	Mrs. Papadopoulou
	Japan	Mr. Kodera
	Peru	Mr. Ruiz Rosas
	Russian Federation	Mr. Shcherbak
	Slovakia	Mr. Mlynár
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Johnston
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Mahiga
	United States of America	Ms. Phee

Agenda

The situation in Liberia

Letter dated 13 December 2006 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/976)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

06-67228 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 3.20 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Liberia

Letter dated 13 December 2006 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/976)

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Liberia, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the consideration without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Barnes (Liberia) took a seat at the Council table.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2006/1001, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I wish to draw member's attention to document S/2006/976, which contains the text of a letter dated 13 December 2006 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, China, Congo, Denmark, France, Ghana, Greece, Japan, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovakia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1731 (2006).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 3.25 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.5603

Security Council

Sixty-first year

Provisional

5603rd meeting

Wednesday, 20 December 2006, 3.25 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Al-Nasser	(Qatar)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Barttfeld
	China	Mr. Liu Zhenmin
	Congo	Mr. Ikouebe
	Denmark	Ms. Løj
	France	Mr. Lacroix
	Ghana	Nana Effah-Apenteng
	Greece	Mr. Vassilakis
	Japan	Mr. Kodera
	Peru	Mr. Chávez
	Russian Federation	Mr. Shcherbak
	Slovakia	Mr. Mlynár
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Johnston
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Mahiga
	United States of America	Ms. Phee

Agenda

The situation in the Great Lakes region

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

06-67407 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 3.25 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in the Great Lakes region

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Canada, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Finland and Rwanda, in which they request to be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the consideration without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, the representatives of the aforementioned countries took the seats reserved for them at the side of the Council Chamber.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, I shall take it that the Security Council agrees to extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Ibrahima Fall, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region.

It is so decided.

I invite Mr. Fall to take a seat at the Council table.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, I shall take it that the Security Council agrees to extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Ms. Liberata Mulamula, Executive Secretary of the Great Lakes Conference Secretariat.

It is so decided.

I invite Ms. Mulamula to take a seat at the Council table.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

I wish to draw the attention of members to document S/2006/811, containing a letter dated 4 October 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, and document S/2006/812, containing a letter dated 13 October 2006 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General.

The Security Council will now hear a briefing by Mr. Ibrahima Fall, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, to whom I give the floor.

Mr. Fall (*spoke in French*): The interest of the Nairobi summit with regard to United Nations and, more specifically, Security Council action is four-fold: historical-political, diplomatic, substantive and forward-looking.

As to the historical-political facet, the summit was the outcome of multisectoral and converging efforts to turn the page on what seemed for decades to be an ineluctable spiral of violence, conflict, war and humanitarian and social tragedy. Turning that page of despair and opening a new chapter of regional and national destiny, managed by Governments and non-governmental stakeholders from the entire region, we find a future built on the basis of a regional vision — a proactive future set forth in Dar es Salaam in 2004 through the declaration adopted at the first summit and laid out in greater detail in Nairobi in December 2006 through the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region.

The countries of the region and their regional initiatives are incontrovertibly the prime actors and laureates of that great event. At their side was the Group of Friends of the Great Lakes Region, whose financial, technical, political and diplomatic support was outstanding. Above all, at their side, too, was this Council, which, since the Rwanda genocide of 1994, has supported and promoted with an active and ongoing policy the various attempts to settle the conflict by negotiation. It has provided for the deployment of a number of peacekeeping missions in the region, and critically and attentively supported compliance with and implementation of the peace agreements, as well as Governments, institutions and transitional mechanisms. The Council has also exerted all its influence on the course of national and regional

events through its deliberations and decisions in New York and its various working missions to Central Africa and the Great Lakes region.

Finally, I need hardly recall that the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region was the Council's initiative, supported by the African Union. The preparatory process that was recently completed was led by the United Nations in accordance with the Security Council's guidelines and with the active, coordinated participation of all United Nations agencies.

Diplomatically speaking, the Nairobi summit was characterized, more than that in Dar es Salaam, by what the late poet-President called the "common desire to coexist". That was reflected in the solemn adoption of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development and in the two-fold commitment to ratifying it speedily and to respecting its spirit and letter in good faith pending its ratification.

It is also reflected in the decision to establish, almost immediately, the political mechanism to follow up the Pact and to establish the secretariat within three months of the signing of the Pact. That spirit is also reflected in the decision to establish the headquarters of the secretariat in Burundi, the nomination of Ambassador Liberata Mulamula as the first Executive Secretary, the approval of the scale of assessments for the secretariat, the institutionalization of the special fund for reconstruction and development and the pledges of voluntary contributions to launch the fund and implement the projects that have been announced both by countries that are members of the Conference — including Tanzania, which has committed itself to provide $500,000 to the fund, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, whose President has pledged $1 million to launch the fund — and by bilateral and multilateral development partners, to which I shall return.

That collective political will was also reflected in the course of the preparatory process in the strict and innovative application of the principle of inclusiveness. That entailed the participation of non-governmental actors alongside governmental authorities, including young people, women, civil society organizations, the private sector and religious organizations. Those actors have contributed at every level of the technical and thematic working groups, which developed the various elements of the Pact, namely, projects, programmes of action, protocols and the fund.

Collective political will was also evidenced in the regional preparatory committee, which is a regional technical body, as well as in the inter-ministerial regional committee, which was responsible for the political supervision of the preparatory process leading up to the Conference.

The participation of non-governmental actors continued at the Dar es Salaam and Nairobi Summits.

With regard to the implementation phase of the Pact, non-State actors have already drafted and adopted guidelines for the participation strategy and established autonomous follow-up committees.

The principle of inclusiveness has also been manifested in the involvement in the preparatory work for the Pact of relevant organizations and regional institutions, in particular the African Accounting Council, the Central African Economic and Monetary Community, the East African Community, the Southern African Development Community, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the African Development Bank (ADB), the African Economic Community, the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the residual secretariat of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes States (CEPGL).

In addition to the contributions made by those institutions, their involvement made it possible to ensure consistency and complementarity between the projects of the Conference, on the one hand, and the projects of the regional economic communities, on the other, during the preparatory phase. It also established the foundation for a division of labour between the Conference secretariat and the secretariats of regional economic communities as regards the next phase of the Pact's implementation.

The implementation of projects and programmes of action on economic development and regional integration was entrusted to the various regional economic communities on the basis of their areas of competence and their respective areas of operation. In that regard, we foresee the conclusion of a memorandum of understanding between the future secretariat of the Conference and the secretariats of the various regional bodies.

In addition to the advice and guidelines provided by the President and the Council, as well as the political will of the Governments and peoples of the region, the support of development partners was another major factor that facilitated the fulfilment of the goals of the preparatory process leading up to the Conference. That was made possible in particular through the Group of Friends of the Great Lakes Region and through the application of another principle of the preparatory process, namely, partnership. During the Nairobi Summit in particular, development partners welcomed the signing of the Pact. Partners believe that the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region is a forum with the potential to promote peace, security and development in the region.

The representative of Canada, who co-chairs the Group of Friends, reaffirmed the Group's support for the establishment of the regional follow-up mechanism, which will help to fund the mechanism until June 2007. Beyond June 2007, the Group of Friends will continue to support the process technically, politically and diplomatically.

Germany will also continue its assistance throughout 2007 through the German Agency for Technical Cooperation. It will also provide about $1 million to assist the secretariat of the Conference. Canada, for its part, has expressed particular interest in supporting the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), regional peacebuilding efforts, the establishment of regional projects for refugees, the fight against the proliferation of, and the illicit trafficking in, small arms and light weapons, demining efforts and combating the illegal exploitation of natural resources.

The Minister for Cooperation and Development of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the other co-Chair of the Group of Friends, has pledged €5 million to the fund. She has also offered to provide training for diplomats from member countries at the Netherlands Institute of International Relations.

The European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Affairs has stated that the European Commission is prepared to support the Pact and to assist countries of the region. She also emphasized the need to maintain the regional momentum that emerged from the preparatory process, so as to strengthen good political relations between States. She also pledged €5 million to bolster the technical and logistical capacities of the secretariat of the ICGLR. Furthermore, she stated that the European Union is prepared to unfreeze €45 million to finance priority projects as part of relaunching the ICGLR. In addition, she stated that priority projects of the Conference in the areas of peace and security, regional integration, democracy and good governance and humanitarian and social issues — in particular issues relating to combating the proliferation of small arms, demining, the sustainable management of natural resources, mechanisms for the certification of natural resources, the repatriation of refugees, the administrative reform of the health sector, and the reform of the education, energy and water sectors — could also be the subject of resources allocated by the fund.

The Belgian Minister for Cooperation and Development stated that his Government will make a contribution to the fund as soon as the African Development Bank begins its operations.

Lastly, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of China stated that, as part of China's cooperation with the Great Lakes region, the Chinese Development Bank would work with the ADB to support the implementation of the Pact in the areas of security, stability and development in the Great Lakes region.

With regard to substantive matters, the Pact signed at Nairobi contains five component parts: the Dar es Salaam Declaration, which constitutes its foundation; the regional protocols, which are the institutional pillars; the programmes of action, which are the programmatic pillars; the special fund for reconstruction and development, which is the financial pillar; and the regional follow-up mechanism, which is the operational instrument.

With regard to the protocols, there are 10: the protocol on non-aggression and mutual defence, the protocol on democracy and good governance, the protocol on judicial cooperation, the protocol on the prevention and suppression of the crime of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity and all forms of discrimination, the protocol on combating the illegal exploitation of natural resources, the protocol on the specific zone for reconstruction and development, the protocol on the prevention and suppression of sexual violence against women and children, the protocol on protection and assistance to displaced persons, the protocol on the rights and property of returnees and, lastly, the protocol on information management.

With regard to the programmes of action, I will confine myself merely to the programme relating to peace and security. This programme includes seven priority projects: joint management of common border security, disarmament and repatriation of armed groups in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, disarmament and the promotion of development in Zone 3, development of border zones and the promotion of human security in the Great Lakes region, mine clearance and actions against mines, the fight against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and, finally, combating transnational crime.

But with regard to the substantive section, one of the major innovations of the Conference was the interrelationship between peace and security, on the one hand, and democracy and socio-economic development on the other. In this respect, the protocol on non-aggression and mutual defence, the protocol on combating the illegal exploitation of natural resources and the protocol on the special reconstruction and development zone have to be implemented together, so as to ensure security, stability and good governance in the context of inter-State cooperation and of cooperation among peoples. The same interrelationship between peace and security issues and the other questions can be found also in regional projects.

Accordingly, 12 common security zones on the borders were identified in the peace and security chapter regarding the joint management of security along common borders. These areas cover the same geographical areas as do the 12 development border basins and in the border basins between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its nine neighbours.

The development objectives of these areas, whether from the standpoint of State security or from the standpoint of human security, are to promote simultaneous security and cooperation among States and security and development for the people living in these border areas. The same approach will prevail with regard to plans for disarmament and for the promotion of development in Zone 3 under the topic of peace and security. This project deals with security problems through disarming nomads whose activities are a permanent source of unrest and insecurity in the common borders between Kenya, Uganda and the Sudan. The same project also covers human security issues of the populations through the promotion of socio-economic alternative livelihoods to combat poverty and the exclusive dependence on a pastoral way of life.

The most illustrative example of this approach that combines peace and security with socio-economic development is the projects that cover the relationship between the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi and Rwanda. These projects attack the question of disarmament and the repatriation of armed groups in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. They also institutionalize Zone 10, which covers the borders of these three countries, in order to provide joint management of their common borders.

Finally, these projects bring together the three countries in the same trans-border development basin in order to propose concrete measures to revitalize the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries, consisting of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi and Rwanda. The combined implementation of all of these projects should help create an environment conducive to peace, stability and sustainable socio-economic development, both for Governments and for border populations in this area, which is the most vulnerable part of the entire Great Lakes region.

Moreover, the implementation of these projects limited to Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda should also benefit from the effects of the implementation of wider regional protocols, such as the protocol for combating the illegal exploitation of natural resources. It is also desirable that these projects, in particular the one that deals with the joint management of security in the common border between the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Burundi, follow the example of lessons drawn from the implementation of Tripartite Plus One, bringing together Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda.

Several other projects and protocols deal with specific peace and security issues. That is the case of the protocol on non-aggression and mutual defence. In this context, member States have undertaken peacefully to resolve their disputes and differences through, inter alia, the regional follow-up mechanism, which gives a special role both to the Summit of Heads of State and Government and to the Troika of the Summit, which consists of the outgoing President, the incoming President and the future President, now consisting of the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, the

President of Kenya and the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

This protocol has established rules and mechanisms of cooperation to deal realistically and constructively with the sensitive management of armed opposition, armed groups and insurgent groups that move from one country to another and create a climate of suspicion, violence, insecurity and instability and, accordingly, threaten good relations among States. If they are implemented as they should be, several provisions of this protocol will help to put an end to the existence of armed groups through disarmament and the dismantling of these groups.

The implementation of this protocol will also ensure that each State concerned will take effective action against rebel groups operating on its territory or that they accept, if need be, that another country takes such measures in its stead, or that the State that does not take action or cannot take action will be brought before an extraordinary summit of heads of State to decide on what kind of collective action should be taken in respect to that State.

Other projects relating to security questions deal with combating the proliferation and the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, with preventing and combating trans-border organized crime, and with terrorism and mine clearance. These projects are managed by existing institutions, in particular the Regional Centre for Small Arms — the RECSA — which is in Kenya; the International Centre for De-mining Training, which is also in Kenya; and the Tanzanian initiative, Apopo. The main point of these projects is to provide for better coordination when it comes to implementing already existing projects in which the Conference has a special interest.

Humanitarian, social and environmental situations created or exacerbated by conflicts have had a tremendous impact on security, and they will have to be handled effectively so that they can help restore lasting peace and security.

The Pact that was signed in Nairobi deals with several of these priority matters through the protocols on violence against women and children, on the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, and on property rights of returnees. In this context, special attention was given to the questions of recovering lands and property for returnees, as well as the implementation of legal measures, for the first time in the world, consecrating guidelines for displaced persons, proposed by the Secretary-General several years ago.

Looking finally to the future and dealing for the time being only with the transitional period between the operation of the Office of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region and that of the Secretariat of the Conference, it is important to observe that at the meeting of the regional inter-ministerial committee held in Bangui in the Central African Republic in February 2006, the ministers decided that the transition period should not be more than one year.

In the declaration adopted at the Nairobi summit on 15 December, the heads of State and Government called upon the African Union and the United Nations to continue their assistance to the new Secretariat of the Conference for at least one year. The most important thing is to provide for a gradual transition that is flexible and harmonious. In that respect, it would be desirable for Burundi — the host-country of the Secretariat of the Conference — to be able to make available to the Secretariat the necessary infrastructure as soon as possible, and that member States pay their contributions to the budget of the Secretariat of the Conference, and that the required staff be recruited in good time. If those three conditions are met, that would reflect the good will and the political commitment of the countries concerned.

Allow me to conclude on a personal note. Major progress has been made with regard to the internal politics of the countries of the region and with regard to the relationships between the countries of the region, since the beginning of the preparatory process for the international conference — thanks to the combined effects of national strategies for restoring peace and the preparatory process for the Conference. Nevertheless, as several speakers noted at the Summit, the situation remains extremely fragile in the region, where six of the 11 countries have emerged from violent conflicts, a seventh country remains confronted by a rebellion with regional effects and an eighth country is facing the challenge of implementing three domestic peace agreements simultaneously.

Taking duly into account the fact that was highlighted by the Council in the early resolutions calling for the organization of an international conference on the Great Lakes region, namely, that interrelations between peoples and countries of the

region are such that an internal conflict can easily become a regional conflict, my view is that we must be certain the United Nations continues to play a role in preventing conflicts and in peacemaking and peacebuilding throughout the region. There must continue to be close cooperation between the African Union and the United Nations at this crucial time in the history of the region.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I thank Mr. Ibrahima Fall for his briefing. I now give the floor to Ms. Liberata Mulamula, Executive Secretary of the Great Lakes Conference Secretariat.

Ms. Mulamula: I feel honoured to address the Council today soon after my nomination as the first Executive Secretary of the Conference Secretariat of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation for having been given this early opportunity to speak to the Council in my new capacity.

I thank the Council for its timely initiative to convene this meeting following the Second Summit of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, held in Nairobi on 14-15 December 2006 and leading to the signing of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development.

The continued good will and the unwavering commitment of the Council to the Great Lakes region in the search for durable peace, stability and development is highly commendable. I wish to thank, in a special way, the outgoing United Nations Secretary-General, His Excellency Mr. Kofi Annan, and his Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region, Mr. Ibrahima Fall, for their tireless efforts and commitment to the peace process in the region.

You may wish to recall that the Council played an instrumental role in the convening of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. With the African Union, the Group of Friends, countries of the region and other people of good will, the Security Council spearheaded that consultative and all-inclusive process. It thus saw the convening of the first historic Summit of the International Conference process in Dar es Salaam in November 2004, which culminated in the signing of the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region.

The Dar es Salaam Declaration set the vision and mission for the Great Lakes, which needed to be translated into concrete action. The countries in the region, with the assistance and support of the joint African Union-United Nations Secretariat, the Group of Friends and United Nations agencies worked out tangible projects, protocols, programmes of action and follow-up mechanisms to give effect to the Dar es Salaam Declaration. Those covered priority areas under the four thematic areas of the Conference, namely, peace and security, good governance and democracy, economic development and regional integration, as well as humanitarian and social issues.

I am happy to report that the Second Summit was a culmination of that preparatory work, which led to the signing of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development, of which the projects, protocols and Regional Follow-up Mechanism constitute integral parts.

The Regional Follow-up Mechanism provides for the establishment of a regionally-owned Conference Secretariat, whose headquarters will be in Bujumbura, Burundi, and I will be privileged to head that Secretariat. It also established the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Development, to be housed by the African Development Bank.

The heads of State and Government have declared their commitment to bring into effect and implement the Regional Follow-up Mechanism, in particular the Conference Secretariat, within three months after the signing of the Peace Pact. The Declaration adopted at the Second Summit spells out a road map for the Conference Secretariat.

The tasks for the new Secretariat are enormous, and among them is putting into place legal, financial and administrative processes for implementing the Pact. That includes recruitment of competent staff and mobilization of resources for the start-up of the Regional Secretariat in Bujumbura, as decided by the Summit.

In that respect, I appeal to the Council to extend the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the period up to March 2007, as earlier requested by the Regional Inter-Ministerial Committee, so as to assist the new Conference Secretariat in its teething stage by providing technical support and allowing a smooth handover of the residual responsibilities to the new Secretariat.

Equally, I wish to reiterate the plea of the heads of State and Government in their declaration to the United Nations and the African Union to continue their support for the new Conference Secretariat for at least one year.

It may be recalled that the United Nations, though its agencies, funds and programmes — including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Habitat and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), to mention but a few — provided technical expertise, as well as financial support, in partnership with the AU and the Group of Friends, in the first phase of the International Conference process. The appeal is to see this valuable assistance and support extended to the new Conference secretariat in its formative year and in the upcoming critical phase of the implementation of the Pact.

Our new Conference secretariat is unique in its kind given the challenges it is supposed to meet, particularly that of reconstruction, and the wide range of actors with which it is supposed to engage. Of importance is the fact that it is formed by the very countries that have emerged from war, which are plagued by dilapidated infrastructure and poverty, but which are committed to putting an end to this sad chapter in the history of a conflict-ridden region.

The signing of the peace Pact by the leaders of the Great Lakes region has demonstrated their political will and determination to transform the region into a space for durable peace, stability and shared growth. The future of the Great Lakes region lies in the comprehensive implementation of the Pact. As stated by the Secretary-General, "The pact is not just a vision; it is a programme of action."

I am personally encouraged by the renewed sense of optimism and the readiness and great political will of the leaders on the one hand, and, on the other, by the enthusiasm and goodwill demonstrated by the international community at the Second Summit with respect to seeing peace prevail in the region.

In concluding, I would like to pledge my readiness to work with the Council in pursuing our common objective of achieving sustainable peace and stability in the Great Lakes region. I look forward to the Council's renewed engagement and support for the implementation phase of the International Conference process.

Lastly, Mr. President, I would like to assure you that, as a secretariat established in the framework of the International Conference on the Great lakes region, we will continue to uphold the values of ownership, partnership and complementarity that have guided the Great Lakes region peace process thus far.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I thank Ms. Mulamula for her statement.

Mr. Mahiga (United Republic of Tanzania): Mr. President, I wish to thank you for having found time in your crowded programme, in the last week of your presidency, to organize this thematic debate on the Great Lakes region. It is a reflection of the importance you attach to the issue of peace and security in that part of Africa.

My delegation welcomes the report by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Ibrahima Fall, and extends its profound gratitude and congratulations to him for his dedicated and valuable service in the joint secretariat of the United Nations and the African Union in Nairobi, which supported the countries of the region in preparing for the Second Summit of countries of the Great Lakes. Mr. Fall has delivered his services with distinguished professionalism.

I also welcome Ambassador Mulamula, the new Executive Secretary for the Great Lakes secretariat, about whom I shall say a few words in a moment.

The long-awaited but meticulously prepared Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region was signed by the 11 countries of East and Central Africa in Nairobi, Kenya, on 15 December 2006. It was the culmination of an inclusive two-year process whose vision and foundation is the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Peace, Security, Democracy and Development, adopted and signed at the first Summit of the countries of the region on 20 November 2004.

The Pact provides a legal and political framework for peaceful coexistence, cooperation and sustainable development among the members of the Conference. The Pact has 10 protocols, including on non-aggression and mutual defence, human rights, as well as the prevention and curbing of the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and crimes of war. The Pact further provides for collective humanitarian

responsibility to protect civilian victims of violent conflicts and of the systematic human rights violations which have characterized the region and their attendant consequences in terms of human internal displacements and massive exoduses of refugees across national boundaries.

The International Conference on the Great Lakes will have a permanent secretariat based in Bujumbura, Burundi. The Summit appointed its first Executive Secretary, Ambassador Liberata Mulamula of the United Republic of Tanzania, who is sitting with the delegation of Tanzania in the Chamber this afternoon. Ambassador Mulamula is an accomplished diplomat who has been closely associated with the evolution of the Great Lakes Conference, since its inception in 2004, as National Coordinator for Tanzania, working closely with the secretariat in Nairobi.

Ambassador Mulamula will need the accompaniment and support of the Council, the United Nations system, the Group of Friends and the international community at large beyond the three-month transition from a United Nations-African Union (AU) secretariat to a regionally owned institution. Such support and partnership could take many forms, ranging from capacity-building to information-sharing and regular consultations on issues of mutual concern regarding peace and security in the region.

It will be recalled that the Council has been seized of issues relating to the Great Lakes region for more than 10 years. Indeed, more than half of the African issues of concern to and on the agenda of the Council have related to the countries of the Great Lakes — Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, northern Uganda, the Sudan and the Central African Republic. It is with much satisfaction and gratitude that we wish to recognize the role of the Council in shepherding the peace processes in those countries to the stages at which they are today.

Rwanda is no longer on the agenda. Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo have gone through democratic elections, and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement is being implemented in southern Sudan. Although northern Uganda is not on the agenda of the Council, there is concern by the Council regarding the political and humanitarian situation there. It is for that reason that the Council is following with keen interest and anticipation the peace talks between the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in Juba, under the facilitation of the Government of Southern Sudan.

The Great Lakes Conference will be an indispensable partner of the Security Council in ensuring the restoration and maintenance of peace and security in East and Central Africa once the Pact is ratified and implementation begins. It heralds a promising future for the peace agenda in Africa. It is an edifice standing on four pillars. The first pillar is peace and security, based on renouncing the use of force, settling disputes peacefully and the prohibition of insurgent activities in each other's territories. Peace and security is also viewed as a basis for sustainable development.

The second pillar is political stability, based on democratic principles, the rule of law, respect for human rights and good governance.

The third pillar is development in support of peace and security and democratic institutions — sustainable development based on economic cooperation in the use of natural resources — and regional integration. The Great Lakes region has been designated as a specific reconstruction zone with a special fund for contributions from Member States and the international community.

The fourth pillar is international cooperation and partnership with other institutions in the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development and environmental sustainability. The United Nations and the African Union are foremost partners in this endeavour.

The International Conference draws its mandate and strength from the inclusive nature of its stakeholders, which include civil society, women, youth, the business community and Government at various levels of participation. All of them converge in a special follow-up mechanism to ensure accountability in implementation and in the delivery of peace dividends.

This new institution in Africa bears all the hallmarks of what the United Nations stands for: the pursuit of peace, security, development and respect for human rights, and the attainment of larger freedom in a comprehensive manner. We should give this institution our unqualified support.

Mr. Kodera (Japan): Mr. President, at the outset, I would like to extend my appreciation to you for

convening today's debate. It is very timely, because the Second Summit of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region was successfully concluded just last Friday in Nairobi. I would also like to thank Mr. Ibrahima Fall, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, and Ambassador Liberata Mulamula, Executive Secretary of the Great Lakes Conference Secretariat for updating us on the outcome of the Summit and on the process that led to its being convened.

Despite the difficulties posed by the need to reschedule the meeting several times, the Second Summit was convened and the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region was signed. Japan, as a member of the Group of Friends of the Great Lakes Region, welcomes the fact that the Summit produced such a successful outcome.

Let me briefly touch upon the Pact. The Pact includes a protocol on non-aggression and mutual defence in the Great Lakes region. As the protocol is a comprehensive security agreement covering the whole of the Great Lakes region, we consider it to be an epoch-making accomplishment. The Pact also includes protocols to promote democracy and good governance and to advance economic development and the local regional integration process, as well as to address social and humanitarian issues on a regional basis. I believe that the Pact will provide appropriate guidance to each of its States parties in their future efforts to achieve peace and stability in the region.

In February of this year, at Addis Ababa, Japan hosted the Conference on the Consolidation of Peace, in the framework of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), with co-organizers that included the United Nations. At the Conference, which was attended by more than 400 participants from 73 countries, the importance of ownership on the part of African countries and the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach in the consolidation of peace were reiterated. We welcome the Pact particularly because it also reflects what was discussed at the TICAD Conference.

Japan applauds the considerable efforts made by all parties concerned. We also commend those who assisted the summit process, including the joint secretariat of the African Union and the United Nations, Mr. Fall and other international partners. Allow me also to recall that the orderly holding of democratic elections in Burundi and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo played a significant role in the successful conclusion of the Summit.

We welcome the establishment of the regional follow-up mechanism. It was decided that the Conference Secretariat for the follow-up mechanism should be located in Bujumbura, Burundi, and Ambassador Liberata Muramura of Tanzania was nominated to serve as the Executive Secretary. Japan considers that the mandate of the Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region should be incorporated into the regional follow-up mechanism when the mechanism begins its functions.

In connection with the future engagement of the United Nations in the Great Lakes region, I would like to note that the Peacebuilding Commission has already begun to address the case of Burundi as its first country-specific activity. In the implementation of the Pact, good coordination and cooperation with the Peacebuilding Commission is also needed.

As the consolidation of peace is a major pillar of the TICAD process, since 2003 Japan has extended assistance to Africa amounting to over $400 million. In the light of the importance of the Great Lakes region to peace and stability in Africa as whole, my Government has placed special emphasis on providing assistance in such areas as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, including the integration of child ex-combatants; demining; humanitarian aid, including food; the repatriation of refugees and internally displaced persons; and the reconstruction and development of communities. In order to contribute to the process of consolidating peace, we have made a special effort to provide assistance in such areas as economic development, including agriculture; social development, including sanitation and education; and capacity-building.

In addition to economic assistance, Japan has been engaging in political dialogue with the countries concerned. Just to mention some of the recent dialogues, Japan's Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Masayoshi Hamada, visited Burundi at the end of October and the Democratic Republic of the Congo in early December, and the heads of State or Foreign Ministers of Tanzania, the Sudan, Rwanda, the Republic of the Congo and Burundi recently visited Japan. In each instance, we took the opportunity to reiterate the importance of stabilizing the region.

In conclusion, I would like to reaffirm that it is Japan's intention to give all possible support to such efforts, so that lasting peace and stability in the Great Lakes region may be attained. We also look forward to further enhanced efforts by the Governments in the region towards that end, under the principle of ownership.

Mr. Lacroix (France) (*spoke in French*): My delegation would like at the outset to thank Mr. Ibrahima Fall and Ms. Liberata Mulamula for their presentations this afternoon.

The holding of the Second Summit of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region is an important event with respect to a lasting return to peace and stability in the region, which has experienced harsh ordeals. Resolution of the problems of the Great Lakes region involves national peace processes, which the United Nations has supported in recent years in Burundi and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. However, they also require the development of regional cooperation in areas of common interest.

The high level of participation at the Nairobi Summit and the documents signed there show that the desire of the States concerned to promote such cooperation, in the spirit of the United Nations Charter, is strong.

I should like to stress two areas for vital cooperation that are identified by the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region. The first relates to security. The Security Council has often noted that many security problems in the Great Lakes region have a trans-border dimension. Increasingly, it has focused on this regional dimension, for example by adopting resolution 1653 (2006) early this year.

The second concerns economic relations. All States of the region have a clear interest in cooperating to ensure economic development and to make the best of their natural resources. We consider that ownership by the States of the region with respect to security and regional economic cooperation is essential. The African Union and the United Nations provided significant support for the preparation and convening of the Dar es Salaam and Nairobi Summits. But it is the continued commitment of the States of the region, within the context of the follow-up mechanism, that will determine the success of this approach. My delegation therefore welcomes the determination of the countries of the Great Lakes region to meet their common challenges together.

Finally, I wish to thank the Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania for having prepared the draft presidential statement, which France supports.

Ms. Løj (Denmark): I too wish to start by thanking Mr. Ibrahima Fall, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region, and Ambassador Liberata Mulamula for their briefings. Denmark appreciates this opportunity to discuss the issue of peace, security and development in the Great Lakes region. We would like to associate ourselves with the statement to be made by the representative of Finland on behalf of the European Union.

The adoption of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region at the Second Summit of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region is encouraging. It could certainly be a useful contribution to advancing the peace and security agenda of the region. Political will and dedication are the driving force in promoting peace and stability. We hope to see strong commitment from the core countries with regard to implementation and the establishment of an efficient follow-up mechanism with regional actors in the lead.

The current situation in the Great Lakes region is promising. The successful conclusion of the transition processes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi and the ongoing peace negotiations between the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army give rise to optimism.

However, the situation in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo is still very difficult, and the continuing deterioration of the situation in Darfur and its spillover to neighbouring countries are causes for great concern. They constitute a significant threat to international peace and stability in the larger region. We should not allow the positive developments in the Great Lakes region to be lost in yet another regional conflict.

I would like to stress that the positive developments in the Great Lakes region to a large extent are a consequence of the improved neighbourly relations and the close cooperation between the African Union and the United Nations.

Allow me to use this opportunity to commend Tanzania and South Africa for the constructive role they have played, and continue to play, in support of peace in the region.

Let me conclude with a few words on the protection of civilians and on impunity. Despite the progress just mentioned, the need for protection of civilian populations continues to be immense throughout the region. Governments in the region have the primary responsibility to protect their own populations; if they fail to do so, they leave that responsibility to the international community.

Finally, in order to secure long-term stability and respect for the rule of law, all States concerned must take action to bring to justice perpetrators of violations of human rights and international law. Impunity should not be the order of the day, and all States must cooperate with international criminal courts, including the International Criminal Court, to facilitate investigation and to ensure apprehension and surrender of suspects. Where the United Nations is engaged, it should be part and parcel of its mandate to assist States in eliminating impunity.

Mr. Mlynár (Slovakia): We too wish at the outset to thank Mr. Ibrahima Fall, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region, for his statement. We join previous speakers in congratulating him on the commendable work he carried out during the preparations for the Second Summit of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. We also thank Ambassador Liberata Mulamula, the first Executive Secretary of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region Secretariat, and wish her every success as she assumes her important position. We would like also to add our voice to those congratulating the countries of the Great Lakes region on convening the Summit and signing the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region.

Slovakia fully associates itself with the statement to be made later by the representative of Finland on behalf of the European Union. In our national capacity, we would like to add a few comments.

The signing of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region was a major step towards reconciliation and development in that region, which has been troubled for so long. To some extent, the signing of the Pact was a logical consequence of the progress achieved in the field of peacebuilding and democratization in the region.

In previous years, we mostly received messages of desperation and tragedy from the Great Lakes area. Now, finally, messages of hope have begun to come from the region. Democratic elections in Burundi and just recently in the Democratic Republic of the Congo concluded the transition and will hopefully pave the way for a more secure, stable and prosperous Great Lakes region. Also, the negotiations between the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army taking place in Juba finally provide, after 20 years of conflict, a viable chance for sustainable peace in northern Uganda and the surrounding region.

However, the positive messages coming from the Great Lakes region should not lead us to complacency. At least two parties to the Pact on Security, Stability and Development — the Sudan and the Central African Republic — are currently affected by the crisis in Darfur. Despite positive political developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, its eastern parts continue to suffer from the presence of rebel groups. We could go on by mentioning widespread poverty, problems in the management of natural resources, thousands of refugees and internally displaced persons, further thousands of former combatants waiting for reintegration, weak and unreformed security sectors, massive violations of human rights and many other threats that could possibly fuel new conflict.

The countries of the region now have a major tool for consolidating the results achieved so far. It provides the countries of the region with an important instrument that can help them overcome mutual problems and prejudices resulting from turbulent past relations. The Pact is a cornerstone to be built upon. We highly commend the comprehensive approach taken in drafting the Pact. Its main parts cover peace and security, democracy and good governance, economic development and regional cooperation, along with humanitarian and social issues — that is, all the major issues that the Security Council has been considering when addressing Great Lakes conflicts.

Yet, the signing of the Pact is just the beginning, though an important one. Peace consolidation in the Great Lakes region will require a great deal of additional effort. The implementation of such an ambitious and comprehensive Pact will require a massive concentration of human, material and financial

resources by the countries of the region, as well as by the international community. Local ownership, partnership and complementarity, as highlighted by both Special Representative Fall and Ambassador Mulamula, lie at the core of the consolidation and peacebuilding efforts and endeavours.

Finally, we wish to thank the Tanzanian delegation for preparing the draft presidential statement, which has our full support.

Ms. Phee (United States of America): First, my delegation would like to join others in thanking Special Representative Fall and Ambassador Mulamula for their comprehensive briefings today. We also wish to congratulate them both: Mr. Fall for his recent leadership of the Conference, and Ambassador Mulamula on her new appointment. We wish her well on that new endeavour.

The United States also wishes to congratulate the countries of the Great Lakes region for convening the Second Summit of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. The timing of this Conference is opportune, following the historic elections and peaceful transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and coming at a juncture when we see positive signs of momentum towards greater stability in much of Central Africa. The Conference underscores a sense of hope and cautious optimism for the future of the region.

The United States also welcomes the Pact on Security, Stability and Development signed by core countries at the International Conference. This is a positive and encouraging step. We would note the obvious, however. Whether the lofty goals contained in the Pact make a real difference will be measured more by the follow-on action of the parties than by the words in the document. We were therefore heartened by the statements of the leaders that they intend to take their commitment seriously. We urge them to do so.

We believe the principles in the Pact are important. They lay a solid foundation for peace and security in the Great Lakes region. They also provide a useful framework to guide relations among the countries of the region as they work together to reach the goals of democracy and good governance and to realize the development possibilities of the region.

The United States remains convinced that peace, stability and development can prevail in this region of Africa, which, regrettably, has suffered from horrific conflict and violence for far too long. To that end, we will continue to encourage such regional efforts and leadership, including the Tripartite-Plus process, which we are facilitating.

Nana Effah-Apenteng (Ghana): At the outset allow me to commend you, Mr. President, for convening this meeting on the situation in the Great Lakes region. I also wish to thank Mr. Ibrahima Fall and Ms. Liberata Mulamula for their presentations.

Let me also take this opportunity to express my delegation's appreciation to the Government of Kenya for hosting the Second Summit of Heads of State and Government of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region. The Conference, which was convened under the auspices of the United Nations and the African Union, offered member countries and other international partners the opportunity to exchange views on ways to transform the region into an area of sustainable peace and security, political and social stability, shared growth and development.

The Great Lakes region has suffered a long period of conflicts with devastating consequences. An area that had over a decade become a theatre of internecine conflicts that have led to all sorts of violence — including forced internal and external displacement of people, most of whom were already in a state of desolation — now seems to be gradually returning to normalcy.

In this regard, we welcome the signing of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region in Nairobi on 15 December 2006. The desire of the regional leaders to settle disputes through negotiation, good offices, investigation, mediation, conciliation or any other political means based on a mechanism mutually agreed upon is highly commendable.

The Great Lakes region, the Democratic Republic of the Congo in particular, is endowed with enormous natural resources. Therefore, given stability, the area could see tremendous development. The successful conduct of the elections and the smooth transition in Congo and the other countries in the region — Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda — provide them an atmosphere conducive to continuing their political and economic reconstruction processes towards the establishment of stable and democratic societies and modern State institutions, based on the rule of law.

We also welcome the fact that the States of the region have agreed to put in place regional rules and mechanisms for combating the illegal exploitation of natural resources. Such exploitation constitutes a violation of the States' right of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and represents a serious source of insecurity, instability, tension and conflicts in the region. In this connection, we urge member States to seriously consider putting in place useful mechanisms such as the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme. This Scheme has proved to be quite useful in containing the illegal exploitation and smuggling of diamonds and, hopefully, in effectively limiting the financing of conflicts.

It is important that political systems are democratic and inclusive, and that they engender a climate of trust and participation by all. Good governance and the rule of law will create an environment conducive to reconstruction. It is essential to take decisive actions against corruption, ensure respect for human rights and fight the climate of impunity and politically driven justice prevailing in the wider region. The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Criminal Court have a central role to play in the efforts to bring to justice those responsible for serious human rights violations and war crimes.

The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, repatriation or resettlement of the various armed groups is a cardinal component of the plans for stabilizing the whole region. It is important that the international community not disengage too rapidly and that an adequate United Nations presence be maintained in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Burundi.

The future of the countries in the region must be built on good neighbourliness and regional cooperation. Reviving the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries could prove promising for fostering and strengthening regional economic integration.

We applaud the Peacebuilding Commission for approving $25 million for Burundi for post-conflict reconstruction. We hope that sometime in the future, when all is settled in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Peacebuilding Commission will also consider the case of that country.

We also wish to appeal to the leadership in the area to show commitment and determination in ensuring the speedy and effective implementation of the Pact. Needless to say, the determination of the leadership to transform the region into an area of lasting peace, stability and prosperity will require sustained and coordinated support by all parties involved, including the countries of the region, the African Union, the United Nations and the Group of Friends, co-chaired by Canada and the Netherlands, as well as other international partners. The Security Council should remain supportive of this undertaking.

To that end we support the plea for an extension of the term of office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, who has been doing excellent work, for another year. We also wish Ms. Mulamula success in her new assignment.

Mr. Johnston (United Kingdom): Allow me to begin by aligning my delegation with the statement that will be made later in this debate by the Permanent Representative of Finland on behalf of the European Union.

The United Kingdom is committed to security, stability and development in the Great Lakes region of Africa. We are encouraged by the progress that the people and Governments of the region have made towards those goals. As has been noted earlier in this debate, nowhere has that achievement been more vividly demonstrated, particularly in recent weeks, than in the successful conduct of the presidential elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The transformation we are witnessing in that country, as well as in Burundi and elsewhere in the region, to a situation in which peace, not conflict, is becoming the norm gives us real hope, despite the many challenges that have also been referred to in today's debate.

In support of that transformation process, my Government is providing half a billion pounds in bilateral development and humanitarian programmes. We will continue to sustain a substantial donor effort in the region, bilaterally and through the European Union.

The Great Lakes process has played its part in this transformation. Its inherent value is that it brings together all the key players and allows them to sit together and talk at the highest political levels, as well as at operational levels. The problems that the countries and peoples of the region face are shared

problems, and therefore the solutions must also be shared.

We therefore welcome the commitment of the leaders of the Governments of the region to implement the Pact on Security, Stability and Development. As others have noted, regional ownership of this process is going to be crucial. The Pact provides a framework that should be conducive to revitalizing regional cooperation, including interregional trade links, which will help to ensure that peace and stability take root sustainably.

I would like to place on record our belief that, in appointing Ambassador Mulamula of Tanzania, the countries of the region have chosen a first-rate Executive Secretary, and we look forward to working with her and supporting her. We welcomed her statement. We are also grateful to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for his briefing today and for the work he has contributed to this process and this outcome.

It is our hope that the commitments made in Nairobi will have, over time, a transformative effect on security, stability and development throughout the region. Only last month, this Council recorded its support for efforts aimed at bringing an end to the long-running conflict in northern Uganda, which has had terrible regional implications; and only yesterday, the Council reiterated its deep concern about the worsening situation in the Darfur region of the Sudan, which also has desperate regional implications. The Sudan, of course, is one of the signatories of the Nairobi Pact.

In that context, I think it is important to say that the verbal commitments in the Pact are therefore a necessary step, but far from sufficient to achieve the goals we share. Ambassador Mulamula, in her statement, noted what the Secretary-General had said to the effect that the Pact is not just a vision — it is a programme for action. Therefore, we feel strongly that action and implementation will be the most important and, indeed, the hardest part and the real test for the Governments concerned, individually and collectively. In that context, my delegation would endorse wholeheartedly what the Ambassador of Denmark has just said about the issues of protection of civilians and impunity.

We urge the countries of the region, therefore, to work together and urgently to achieve security, stability and development for all their citizens. In doing so, they can be assured of the support of my Government and, I believe, of the United Nations as a whole.

Finally, I should like to thank the delegation of Tanzania for its leadership in producing the draft presidential statement, which we look forward to adopting. As it is also one of that delegation's final appearances in the Council, my delegation would like to thank it for all the work it has done on this and other issues on the Council's agenda.

Mr. Ikouebe (Congo) (*spoke in French*): I thank you, Sir, for organizing this debate just a few days after the holding in Nairobi of the Second Summit of Heads of State and Government of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. For us, the outcome of that important event represents a turning point in the search for peace, stability and sustainable development in a region that, for far too long, has been the theatre of armed conflict that has utterly vanquished any real hope for sustainable growth commensurate with its natural and human potential.

I also wish to pay a well-deserved tribute to all the stakeholders who tirelessly committed themselves to providing various forms of support to initiatives to promote sustainable development in the Great Lakes region. I refer in particular to the Group of Friends; the multilateral partnership of the United Nations, the African Union and the European Union; and non-governmental organizations, whose contribution to the peace process in that region has been decisive.

I refer, too, to my friend Mr. Ibrahima Fall, sitting beside me today. I believe that he will understand full well the expression of my Government's deepest gratitude to him, not only for the detailed information on the Conference that he has provided to the Council, but also and above all for the key role he has played as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General throughout his mandate in coordinating the process of the Conference at the regional level. Our region owes him a great deal for his commitment and expertise.

I should also like to reiterate my delegation's congratulations to Ms. Mulamula on her appointment as first Executive Secretary of the Great Lakes Conference Secretariat.

Following the Dar es Salaam Summit in November 2004, which issued the Dar es Salaam Declaration calling on States of the region to work for peace, security and development in the Great Lakes, we welcome today the outstanding progress achieved throughout this year, which has just been crowned with success in Nairobi. In point of fact, whereas yesterday the image of the Great Lakes region in the eyes of the world was one of desolation and destruction as a result of conflicts that undermined all development efforts and led to the spread of HIV/AIDS and multiple human tragedies resulting from flows of refugees and displaced persons, we can welcome the fact today that democracy and development are now taking root in some of the countries concerned.

One example of that is the successful conclusion of the transitions in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo following democratic, free and transparent elections, to the satisfaction of the international community. We have also seen progress in the conclusion of agreements between certain Governments and rebel factions in the region, and in particular the agreement ending hostilities between the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army, signed on 26 August, and the agreement between the Government of Burundi and the Forces nationales de libération-Palipehutu, signed on 7 September. The signing of those historic agreements will, we hope, put an end to decades of conflict that have claimed an especially high toll of victims, particularly among women and children.

My delegation therefore wishes to welcome the convening of the Second Summit, in which the Congo, a country of the region, played an active part. The outcome of the Summit — held under the evocative theme of regional peace, security and development — is a harbinger of hope, and my delegation has several comments to make on that issue.

First, as to the designation of the Great Lakes region as a zone of reconstruction and development, we hope above all that the region will continue to enjoy the support of the regional States themselves and of the international community, which helped to launch the peace process. We hope that the special fund for reconstruction and development will move on schedule into its operational phase so as to consolidate the positive achievements made in this process, which Member States must now take ownership of and treat, individually and collectively, as a platform for joint action.

We also welcome the adoption of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region, which represents a turning point in the history of the region. In point of fact, the Pact gives States concerned and the international community an essential tool for action in the restoration of peace and the promotion of cooperation in that long-troubled region. It is therefore urgent for us to send an encouraging signal to our partners so that each of the signatory States will ratify the Pact as soon as possible.

The success of the Second Summit is a positive sign of the culmination of the peace process in our region. The international community, including the United Nations above all, is therefore called on to continue to support regional efforts, and in particular to ensure the implementation of the Pact, which is endowed with several useful tools, including protocols that should contribute to strengthening regional initiatives. The protocols cover such areas as non-aggression and mutual defence, and judicial cooperation in preventing and suppressing the crime of genocide, crimes of war, crimes against humanity and all forms of discrimination. There is also the protocol on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and, lastly, the protocol on the restoration of democracy and good governance.

We very much hope that the international community will continue to support — not just for the moment — the first steps to be taken by the institution we have established.

I cannot end my intervention without thanking the delegation of Tanzania, which has introduced in the Council a draft presidential statement, which my delegation fully supports.

Mr. Barttfeld (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): We would like to thank Mr. Ibrahima Fall, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, and Ambassador Liberata Mulamula, Executive Secretary of the secretariat of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, for their presence here today. We also thank the Qatari presidency for organizing this open debate on such an important issue as peace, security and development in the Great Lakes region of Africa.

Recent historic events in the region, such as the taking of office by democratically elected Governments in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, constitute progress that, despite the important role of the international community, would not have been possible without the close and resolute cooperation of the Governments of the subregion, the efforts of the African Union and other multilateral bodies, and the holding of international conferences — such as the one on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great Lakes region that took place in Dar es Salaam in November 2004 and the Second Summit-level meeting of the same conference, held in Nairobi from 14 to 15 December 2006.

Nor would they have been possible without increased cooperation between the Security Council and regional organizations in the taking of decisions, the tireless efforts of the peacekeeping missions in the region, the assistance provided by donor countries and the Group of Friends of the Great Lakes Region, the constant monitoring by non-governmental organizations of human rights violations by parties to conflicts and, lastly, the parties themselves, who adopted positions whereby they gave priority to peace over their personal interests.

We would like to highlight in particular the importance of the signing, during the Second Summit in Nairobi, of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development of the Great Lakes Region and the declaration on its implementation, through which the heads of State of the subregion committed themselves to ensure that the Great Lakes region will regain its stability and become a region of peace and prosperity.

We also believe that the establishment of a regional Conference secretariat is a great step forward in ensuring peace in the region. In that regard, we congratulate Ambassador Liberata Mulamula of the United Republic of Tanzania for her nomination as Executive Secretary of that body.

The new phase now beginning will also require great efforts and coordinated assistance in order to establish stable institutions for the reconstruction and development of the countries of the region during the post-conflict phase. It will entail bringing those who violated human rights and humanitarian law to justice, as well as the active participation of the Peacebuilding Commission, which has, for example, already decided to assist the efforts of the Government of Burundi to strengthen peace. Those are all necessary elements in generating the incentives needed to reduce the probability of the recurrence of conflict in the region.

However, we must also underscore that granting amnesty for serious human rights violations as part of a strategy to end a conflict usually does not lead to positive results in the long term, given that combatants rarely give up their weapons and lasting peace is rarely achieved when reconciliation is not a viable option for society. It is possible to end the culture of impunity only by meting out impartial justice for all violators of human rights and international humanitarian law. That, in turn, would provide a solid foundation for long-term stability in the countries of the region.

We would like in particular to highlight the special vulnerability of children affected by the various conflicts in the region. Unfortunately, girls and boys in the region continue to be recruited, abducted and even murdered. Those attacks are committed by different armed groups, including the Lord's Resistance Army. In some areas members of the armed forces are themselves responsible for committing those types of abuse of children. We therefore underscore the need to put an end to the climate of impunity that facilitates such abuse. We would also like to reiterate the responsibility of Governments to protect their civilian populations.

In conclusion, we would like to thank the delegation of Tanzania for its work on the draft presidential statement, which we support.

Mr. Shcherbak (Russian Federation) (*spoke in Russian*): We are grateful to the President of the Security Council for organizing this important event. We would also like to thank Mr. Ibrahima Fall, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, and Ambassador Liberata Mulamula for their detailed briefings on the subject under consideration.

The Russian Federation has come to this meeting with certain encouraging facts in mind. National elections were held in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the first time in 40 years, as a result of which a conclusive victory was won by the incumbent, President Kabila. Despite the ongoing instability, especially in the eastern part, life in the country is returning to normal. Burundi has now entered the peacebuilding phase. Following the ceasefire agreements signed between the Government of Uganda

and the insurgent group the Lord's Resistance Army, there seems now to be a possibility of resolving the problem of northern Uganda.

The drafting and adoption of confidence-building measures will assist the efforts of intergovernmental and multilateral security mechanisms, such as the Tripartite Plus One Commission. The United Nations and the Security Council are playing an active role in the peacebuilding process, with Council missions visiting the region annually. It is gratifying that their work and recommendations are always considered crucial by the leaders of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda.

We are fully aware of the continuing risks and difficulties: the danger of a resumption of inter-ethnic clashes, difficulties in the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, illegal flows of small arms and light weapons, mercenaries, the use of child soldiers, uncontrolled borders, violence against civilians, the dire humanitarian situation and so on. However, at the moment there is in the region a critical mass of positive factors that is making it possible for the States of the region to move to a new level of relations.

A productive step towards the full normalization of the situation in the Great Lakes region was last week's holding at Nairobi of the Second Summit of Heads of State and Government of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region under the aegis of the United Nations and the African Union. The main outcome of that meeting was the signing of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development, which provides new prospects for post-conflict reconstruction and development. We are certain that the work of the Conference will help to resolve many interconnected regional problems.

However, I would like once again to stress that the effectiveness of the Conference will depend primarily upon the consistency of the actions of the main actors in the implementation of the agreements they have concluded. In that regard, we believe that the establishment of a follow-up mechanism at the Summit constitutes a promising step for the future. That will make it possible to consistently implement the entire set of decisions taken at the Summit.

I should like to address another important topic. For many decades, the natural and human resources of this very rich region were exploited in an illegal and barbaric manner, with the money produced from that exploitation helping to fuel ongoing conflicts in the region. It is now high time to radically change the situation and utilize the remaining potential offered by the raw materials of the countries of the Great Lakes region in the interests of their peoples and their States.

I would like to take this opportunity to express gratitude to the United Republic of Tanzania, South Africa, the regional Preparatory Committee, the National Coordinators, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region, Mr. Ibrahima Fall, his staff and his Office for their efforts which made it possible, in a successful and productive way, to hold the second stage of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region.

We are grateful to the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania for having prepared the official Presidential Statement of the Council, and we fully support it.

Mr. Liu Zhenmin (China) (*spoke in Chinese*): The Chinese delegation thanks the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, Mr. Fall, for his briefing. We would also like to thank the Executive Secretary of the Great Lakes Conference Secretariat, Ms. Mulamula, for her briefing.

China welcomes the successful convening of the Second Summit of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the signing and adoption of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region. We commend the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the African Union and the Group of Friends of the Great Lakes Region for their contribution to the preparations for the Conference.

In recent years, there have been some encouraging developments in the situation in the Great Lakes Region. The Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi successfully held historic elections. Many countries gradually came out of the shadows of conflict and actively carried out the work of post-war reconstruction.

Of course, this region is still faced with problems, such as poverty and disease. Some countries are still either suffering from armed conflict or facing the arduous challenge of peacebuilding.

The international community cannot shirk its responsibility to assist the countries in the region to quickly eliminate armed conflict, achieve national reconciliation and move forward along the road of sustainable development. It should also continue to increase economic assistance to the countries in the region. We hope that the Peacebuilding Commission will also give positive attention to the post-conflict reconstruction process in the Great Lakes region.

Peace and development in that region are inseparable from the ownership of the process by the countries concerned; and they need to solve the relevant issues properly within the regional framework and through dialogue and consultation. They should also further consolidate the good-neighbourly relations among the countries.

The signing of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region marks the occasion for the countries of the region to enter a new path towards solving their disputes independently and to develop their economies through solidarity and self-reliance. This should be conducive to quickly easing the regional conflict, accelerating post-war reconstruction and achieving lasting peace and security in the region. We earnestly hope that the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region will continue to provide a platform for the countries in the region to carry out constructive dialogue and cooperation and that it will strive to make a positive contribution to the achievement of sustainable peace and development in the region.

As a friend of the countries in the region, China has followed the situation in the Great Lakes region with close attention and has done its share to assist the countries concerned to end conflict and achieve development. China actively participated in the relevant United Nations peacekeeping operations and provided assistance, within its capabilities, to the countries concerned through bilateral channels. We are ready to continue to strengthen this comprehensive cooperation with the countries in the region in the framework of the China-Africa Cooperation Forum, so as to make a positive contribution to achieving lasting peace, stability and development in the region.

Finally, I would like to thank the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania for drafting the Presidential Statement, which we support.

Mr. Chávez (Peru) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like to thank Mr. Ibrahima Fall, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, for his report. I would also like to thank Ambassador Liberata Mulamula, the Executive Secretary of the Great Lakes Conference Secretariat, for her briefing just a few moments ago.

With the signing of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region, the Governments and the peoples represented there have shown that they now wish to work towards security based on democracy and a cooperative and non-aggressive approach in the region. This means recognition of the fact that the countries are facing new and old threats to their security. These threats are multidimensional in nature, the economic and social components of which are fundamental elements of those conflicts. It, therefore, is necessary to have a comprehensive approach to the prevention of these conflicts, and cooperation is required to ensure stability, be this on a bilateral basis or through multilateral mechanisms.

This approach is in line with the desire for rapprochement expressed by the Government of Peru and the other member countries of the Andean Community in our own Andean zone of peace. The Great Lakes Pact reinforces and respects the security and independence of each State and ensures that no one will permit this territory to be used by rebel groups to destabilize any other country or Government. Nor will they be able on their own, for example, to enter the territory of another country, whether it is to attack rebel groups or to take the national resources.

As a sign of this new era in the Great Lakes region, the international community and the Group of Friends of the region must contribute to strengthening inclusive, democratic Governments and the democratic exercise of power that represents the interests of the people. In the immediate future, this calls for an all-out war to eradicate poverty and to establish reconstruction programmes, good governance and the consolidation of peace, putting national wealth at the service of people, by building socio-economic institutions and providing basic services, such as security, education, health and food, as well as building an economic base and a solid infrastructure as a means of developing a sustainable economy within each country and linked with the rest of the world. This change also requires a serious

transformation with respect to the humanitarian situation and to human rights.

In this connection, the Democratic Republic of the Congo is definitely recognized as a very important strategic country. It is necessary to support the process of installation of democratic institutions directly, so that the State can be in a position to provide the minimum services to its people — security, health and education. Besides external efforts, the domestic leadership needs to focus on serious democratic rebuilding of the country. We cannot run the risk of having the human and financial investment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo be lost owing to the frustrations felt by the citizens, which might eventually lead to a resurgence of the crisis. For this reason, we must constantly monitor and follow up the sanctions regime established for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

We need the support of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) and of the neighbouring countries — in particular, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi, as well as the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia — to ensure that there is effective control over the territory and over the access to land, air and water routes, so that they cannot be used by illegal armed groups trafficking in weapons or for the illegal export of natural resources. MONUC must continue, as it has been doing, to coordinate closely with the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) and with the United Nations Office in Burundi to strengthen the regional impact of the effective presence of the United Nations in the region.

Since the beginning of the year, the Security Council has witnessed a process of dialogue and aimed at achieving a ceasefire and reaching a political understanding between the Lord's Resistance Army and the Government of Uganda. For Peru, there can be no peace if impunity continues to exist. For that reason, my country is following developments in the Juba peace process and hopes that the humanitarian and development needs in northern Uganda will be met in accordance with the comments made by that country's Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence. We must continue to follow developments in Burundi as well.

In conclusion, I wish to express the hope that the United Nations, in cooperation with the African Union and relevant subregional groups, can assist in the follow-up process, because peace in the region will have an effect throughout the continent. We hope that that experience will serve as a stimulus for finding satisfactory solutions to other crises, such as those in Darfur, Côte d'Ivoire, Somalia, Eritrea and Ethiopia. We therefore welcome the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region and the implementation process, which is in its initial phase. We wish to thank the Tanzanian delegation for the draft presidential statement that the Council will adopt, which we support.

Mr. Vassilakis (Greece): I would like to thank Special Representative Ibrahima Fall for his comprehensive and thorough briefing on the Second Summit of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. Our thanks go also to Ambassador Mulamula for her statement, along with our best wishes for success in her new job. Greece fully associates itself with the statement to be made later on by the Permanent Representative of Finland on behalf of the European Union.

The region of the Great Lakes has been the scene of recurrent ethnic violence and interrelated crises in recent years. On many occasions they presented a considerable challenge to the international community's capacity for crisis response and management. However, in recent years, considerable, albeit painstaking improvement has taken place. There has been a remarkable national reconciliation in Rwanda; a successful organization of elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with overwhelming participation by the Congolese people and the election of democratic legislative and executive authorities; peaceful and democratic elections in Burundi that led to a new President and Government; and the ceasefire agreement between the Lord's Resistance Army and the Government of Uganda.

Today, the countries of the area, as well as the international community, have gradually realized that achieving peace, stability, security and development in the Great Lakes region should entail a strong regional dimension. The Second Summit of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, held in Nairobi last week, is the culmination of efforts put forward by all interested parties in that direction. The Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region, adopted at the Summit, constitutes a milestone in the cooperation between the States of the region.

We believe that it is now crucial to implement the protocols and programmes of action included in the Pact, through the regional follow-up mechanism. The countries of the area must demonstrate their political will in implementing the mechanism and making the Special Fund operational. The international community should stand ready to assist African countries in that endeavour.

In that respect, the Security Council, besides following closely the post-transitional phase in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Burundi, could also focus on the regional context by better assisting the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement of ex-combatants, as well as by improving monitoring and strict implementation of the arms embargo, especially as regards small arms. The Council should direct peacekeeping operations to pay special attention to strengthening border security, in particular in view of the spillover effect of the Darfur crisis into Chad and the Central African Republic.

The Security Council, as well as the United Nations system in general, including the Peacebuilding Commission, should also concentrate on facilitating solutions for several key issues of the region, such as combating the illegal exploitation of natural resources. In that respect, we are ready to support proposals for special mechanisms, taking into account existing initiatives such as the Kimberley Process for diamonds and the Forest Law Enforcement and Governance for illegal logging.

We firmly believe that ending impunity in the Great Lakes region, as well as establishing the foundations for sustainable economic development, addressing humanitarian and human rights issues, supporting institution-building, combating corruption and strengthening the rule of law and good governance, will contribute to the promotion of peace and stability in the region. In that respect, the International Criminal Court, the Peacebuilding Commission, the Bretton Woods institutions and the United Nations system in general could prove to be valuable.

We would like to commend the efforts of all the participants in the Nairobi Summit, in particular Tanzania and South Africa, the joint African Union-United Nations Secretariat and Special Representative Ibrahima Fall.

We believe that the Nairobi Summit took place at a truly historic juncture for the region of the Great Lakes. It provides us all with a unique opportunity to chart the course towards peace, security and development for millions of people who have known little else than oppression, violence and poverty.

The Security Council should express its support to that ongoing process, and for that reason we fully subscribe to the draft presidential statement prepared by Tanzania, for which we thank that delegation.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the representative of Qatar.

I should like to thank the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Ibrahima Fall, for his briefing on the Great Lakes region. I also wish to thank Ambassador Mulamula, first Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. Our thanks go also to the Secretary-General for his continuing efforts.

Allow me to congratulate the States and Governments of the Great Lakes region, on the success of the Second Summit, held in Nairobi on 15 December 2006 and on the conclusion of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region. That success was undoubtedly achieved thanks to the genuine political will of the leaders of the countries of the region and to the excellent efforts to prepare for and support the Conference. We salute the efforts made by the joint Secretariat of the African Union and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region.

For the second time this year, the Council has convened an important meeting to consider the situation in the Great Lakes region. We wish to recall the success of the Dar es Salaam Conference in November 2004, a subject that was taken up in an open debate by the Security Council at the ministerial level (see S/PV.5359), followed by the adoption of resolution 1653 (2006). Following these positive steps, the peoples of the region can surely look forward to the implementation of cooperation arrangements, as reflected in the convening of the Second Summit, as well as in the adoption and signing of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region. We look forward to the ratification of the Pact and to its implementation.

The aspirations and hopes expressed in the Pact and in the Declaration must be fulfilled, in particular through dynamism and political will on the part of the leaders of the Great Lakes region, as reflected in the declaration adopted following the Summit. That will enable the region to restore stability, peace and prosperity.

Positive and concrete steps emerged from the Second Summit of Heads of State and Government, including a regional follow-up mechanism for the Pact through the Conference Secretariat. We congratulate Burundi on having agreed to host the Secretariat, as well as Tanzania on the appointment of one of its nationals as its Executive Secretary.

Mandatory contributions to the secretariat's activities will be necessary and vital for the implementation of the Pact and to mobilize influential sectors of civil society. Issues relating to women, youth, media and the private sector must be taken up, and, in that regard, priorities must be set.

We appreciate the role of the Group of Friends of the Great Lakes region in support of the Second Summit and of the Conference in general since its inception in 2003. We encourage the Group to continue its support throughout the implementation of the Pact. We urge all international partners to continue to provide such valuable support, particularly given the decision by the States of the region to establish a fund, in keeping with article 6 of the Pact. This will be an appropriate mechanism for providing support.

We must also recognize that previous Council resolutions must be implemented. It is of the utmost importance to the countries of the Great Lakes region, particularly in terms of putting an end to conflict, to the activities of armed groups and the myriad human rights violations. That applies also to the issue of peace and security in the subregion and to the problem of refugees and internally displaced persons in the conflict areas of the Great Lakes region.

In that context, we attach great importance to resolutions 1625 (2005), 1631 (2005), 1649 (2005) and 1653 (2006). We believe that their implementation will be crucial to the success of the mechanism that has been set up among the States of the Great Lakes region. That will serve as a vital link between the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union and facilitate the activities of regional, subregional and other organizations aimed at finding ways and means of addressing the problems of the region. It will also allow the Peacebuilding Commission to act positively and directly in the region so as to benefit the continent as a whole.

In terms of the challenges to implementation, we believe that sustainable development cannot be achieved without institutions based on good governance or the necessary resources, which will be available only if security and stability prevail. To that end, there must be clear and genuine participation by the peoples and the Governments of the region. There must be encouragement by all organizations of the international community so as to ensure the transparency of economic agreements reached among the countries of the region as well as between regional and international financial institutions. Such agreements must address the social and economic conditions of the region and the problem of foreign debt or, at the very least, mitigate the effects of such debt.

Addressing the causes of economic failure requires permanent projects based on sound trade and economic principles, particularly given the region's distinctive strategic location on the African continent and the fact that it has tremendous natural resources. The States of the region must therefore have local ownership of all activities and programmes on their territories.

In conclusion, we wish to express our appreciation to the Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations for its positive contributions to the activities of the Security Council in support of the outcome and Declaration of the Second Summit of the Conference, as reflected in the positive results achieved. We thank them for their draft presidential statement, which we endorse and will utilize in addressing regional issues and in supporting the efforts of current and future generations of the peoples of the region to achieve peace, security and stability.

I now resume my functions as President of the Council.

I give the floor to the representative of Finland.

Ms. Lintonen (Finland): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union (EU). Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia and

Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, Iceland, Norway, Ukraine and Moldova align themselves with this declaration.

The European Union welcomes today's open debate, which is taking place at a time when the Great Lakes region is at an important crossroads. The European Union welcomes the positive outcome of the Second Summit of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, held at Nairobi last week. The Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region adopted at the Summit constitutes a cornerstone for cooperation among the States of the region.

The EU now looks forward to the implementation of the protocols and programmes of action included in the Pact through the regional follow-up mechanism. A strong local commitment will be necessary, including financial contributions and a sense of ownership by the States of the region, notably in the areas of natural resource management and regional cooperation.

The Summit and its positive outcome mark a new beginning in Central Africa and build on the important progress achieved in recent years. Starting more than a decade ago, the crisis in the Great Lakes region, which brought sorrow and suffering to millions of people, overshadowed the whole of Africa. Today we are witnessing a promising start towards a new and positive dynamic, which will, hopefully, influence Africa's overall development. We hope in particular that the powerful lessons of partnership and conflict resolution presented by the Nairobi Pact will inspire efforts to resolve the remaining conflicts in the Great Lakes region, including that in northern Uganda, which has been of such great concern to so many in the international community.

Trilateral cooperation between the United Nations, the African Union and the European Union has become a distinctive trait of conflict prevention in Africa and in the Great Lakes in particular. Prior to the Nairobi Summit, that cooperation had already undergone significant tests, such as the birth of the African mission in Burundi and its subsequent transformation into a United Nations-led peacekeeping mission, and the deployment, upon the request of the United Nations, of an EU peacekeeping mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo during the electoral period.

Last week's Conference was additional proof of that cooperation and another important example of how real progress can be achieved through effective multilateralism. The EU would like once again to express its special thanks to the Chairperson of the African Union (AU) Commission and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Representative, Ibrahima Fall, for their valuable efforts to take the Conference forward.

The EU would like also to underline the role of its own Special Representative for the Great Lakes, Aldo Ajello, who was instrumental in bringing about the idea of the Conference from its very inception.

Building on the Dar es Salaam Declaration of 2004, the Pact on Security, Stability and Development rightly defines four major domains for future cooperation in the Great Lakes region: peace and security, development and good governance, economic development and regional integration, as well as humanitarian and social issues. Much has been achieved since Dar es Salaam. From a European point of view, let me recall in particular the following three points.

First, there is the successful conclusion of the transition process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Two weeks ago, we witnessed a historic occasion: President Kabila's inauguration in Kinshasa, an auspicious event that constituted the highlight of the first democratic and transparent elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in more than 40 years.

There is truly a reason for congratulating the Congolese people, and the parties and candidates who participated in the elections, for having made this landmark achievement possible. The assisting role of the United Nations has been essential to this process. The European Union, as well, supported the electoral process and the Congolese people at this historic juncture.

The transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo clearly shows that security and development are inseparable. Inasmuch as one depends on the other, governance is the key element that provides the basis for progress in both fields. By taking the governance agenda forward, the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the international community are working closely together on developing

a shared governance vision, which may in time also take the form of a governance compact.

Once again, we hope that our joint efforts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo will increase the momentum for similar developments throughout the entire region. Here, in the environment of a post-conflict situation, security sector reform will always be at the heart of governance initiatives. These challenges are of high priority for future European Union cooperation, and we are looking forward to engaging soon in consultations with the new elected authorities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Secondly, I would like to mention the successful transition process in Burundi. The peace process initiated in August 2000 with the Arusha Accord and the political transition that followed it concluded successfully with the installation of a democratically elected Government of National Unity in August 2005. Progress has been made in the political and security situation, and military demobilization, supported by the Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Programme funded by several European Union member States, proceeded well. In order to consolidate the demobilization achieved, a concerted effort is needed to ensure that sustainable reintegration of ex-combatants is prioritized in the period ahead in Burundi and throughout the Great Lakes region.

The ceasefire agreement concluded with the Forces nationales de libération earlier this year opened a window of opportunity for reaching a sustainable and peaceful solution to this conflict. We are all aware of the challenges linked to the implementation of this agreement, and the European Union follows all regional initiatives in this regard with great attention.

In consolidating these promising developments, the European Union will remain a reliable partner, fully committed to a constructive approach, including in the fields of governance, rule of law and further democratization of society.

Finally, let me underline the importance of the improved regional dynamics, particularly in the Great Lakes region proper. The successful transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo has been possible only thanks to the new dynamic of good-neighbourly relations, which is increasingly visible at the regional level. The remaining tensions and the violence in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic clearly reflect the need to foster this development. In other regions, we still face enormous challenges in cutting the supply lines for armed rebel groups and in ending cross-border violence. In the Great Lakes region, however, we have seen that this plague of violence and impunity can be reined in, provided that there is efficient and trustworthy regional cooperation, which also includes United Nations involvement.

The signing of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region is a very important step that consolidates the achievements made in the areas of peace, democracy and development, not only in the Great Lakes region but also for the whole of Africa. The commitments for a policy of non-violence and mutual defence in the resolution of conflicts, as much as the emphasis on cooperation in democracy, good governance, regional integration and the fight against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, define a clear way ahead.

On this encouraging path, the European Union will continue to be an active partner supporting closer cooperation and dialogue within the Great Lakes region.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I now give the floor to the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Mrs. Booto (Democratic Republic of the Congo) (*spoke in French*): Mr. President, allow me first of all to convey to you the heartfelt congratulations of my delegation for the great work you have accomplished as President of the Security Council throughout this month of December. I would like to thank you for having convened this meeting on the Great Lakes of Africa, the subject under discussion today. In particular, I wish to pay tribute to the United Republic of Tanzania for the important role it played in the decisive stage of the signing of the Dar es Salaam Declaration in November 2004, which led to more constructive interaction in the region and to the restoration of a climate of trust, which helped stave off the demons of division.

My delegation has already voiced at the highest level its recognition to His Excellency Mr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, and to His Excellency Mr. Mwai Kibaki, President of the Republic of Kenya, who, with the invaluable assistance of His Excellency Mr. Kofi Annan, maximized the support of the international community to organize the Second Summit of Heads of

State in Nairobi. We would like to thank them for the important effort they have made in the cause of peace and in the resolution of the various crises in the region. I would also to thank the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Ibrahima Fall, for his very informative briefing and for his organization of the Second Summit of Heads of State and Government of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, especially for his tireless efforts in the cause of peace in the region.

My delegation is honoured by the presence here of Her Excellency Ambassador Mulamula, the Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the Conference on the Great Lakes, and I congratulate her very warmly.

The Second Summit of Heads of State and Government on the Great Lakes Region was an historic event for the region as well as for the international community. Indeed, the Summit once again stressed the importance of the partnership between the countries of the Great Lakes region and the international community to build on the momentum created by the countries of the region. The Summit marks the end of the preparatory process of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, which is to identify the causes of armed conflict in the region, conflicts which have hampered the development of the countries concerned, and to permit the region to regain ownership of this fortunate initiative in order to relaunch its development.

After several mishaps, important stages were gone through, and the results are increasingly tangible. My country conscientiously took an active part in all the monitoring and follow-up mechanisms and has actively implemented the resolutions and recommendations of the various forums devoted to questions relating to the Great Lakes. We welcome the new momentum based on a new regional security order, the expansion and integration of economic and commercial space, democracy and good governance, the stabilization and improvement of the collective handling of social and humanitarian problems resulting from the internal readjustments going on in each of the Great Lakes countries, and the adaptation to the rules of this new peaceful coexistence among States.

This new agreement has been crowned with success in the signing of the regional Pact for Stability, Security and Development as an act of commitment to non-aggression and mutual defence, which lays out the optimal conditions for sustainable development. In particular, we welcome the adoption of the structure for the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Development, which will undoubtedly enhance economic progress and reconstruction by facilitating development and economic integration among countries of the region.

As proof of its goodwill, and despite the enormous challenge of reconstruction and the tasks that await these newly elected institutions, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has announced an initial contribution of $1 million to this Fund.

My delegation agrees with the Secretary-General, who stressed in his message to the Conference that ownership of the Conference by the States of the region gives the Pact an important dimension with regard to democracy, good governance and economic development. That ownership remains key, as it sets out the priorities and means for working together. It is not a vision, but a programme of action eagerly followed by millions of people in the region. As for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, our objective is to make every necessary effort to implement the programme of action, with the support of all our partners.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo, which has been chosen as the host country for the 2008 summit, intends to be a driving political, economic and social force. It will do its all to promote respect for the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region and to make the special fund for reconstruction and development operational, stressing the responsibility of each and every actor to create a zone of peace, stability and prosperity throughout the region.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo reiterates its commitment to participating in the creation of conditions of peace and security for its people and the peoples of neighbouring States. The world has seen the progress our country has made in implementing its commitments to establishing a new internal political order and to normalizing relations with neighbouring States. Thus, as we consolidate our internal political process, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has also worked concretely to meet its commitments to providing security for our neighbours.

As is well known, the transitional period in the Democratic Republic of the Congo culminated in the inauguration of Mr. Joseph Kabila as President-elect. The National Assembly has been elected and installed, as have the provincial assemblies. The Senate, local assemblies and future Government are now being established. My delegation welcomes the orderly holding of the elections. The turnout was enthusiastic and the participation of women, both as candidates and as electors, was most encouraging and a reflection of the efforts made at the national level to promote women.

With the establishment of all of the Republic's institutions, the Congolese people is now counting on the ongoing support of the international community as it pursues policies to foster national reconciliation, economic and social recovery, and national reconstruction.

In conclusion, I thank the Security Council, which has always been dedicated to the cause of peace in the Great Lakes region. The Council has identified three principal and closely linked aspects of the insane regional conflict that should be addressed in parallel: the outcome of the inter-Congolese dialogue, the withdrawal of foreign forces from our national territory, and the disarmament, demobilization and repatriation of armed groups. That has had a favourable impact not only on my country, but also in the broader context of the Great Lakes region.

Finally, I reiterate my country's gratitude to the international community for its attention to the launching of a new era of relations based on trust, security and mutual benefit for all States of the Great Lakes region.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I call on the representative of Canada.

Mr. McNee (Canada): I am honoured to speak on behalf of the Netherlands and Canada, co-Chairs of the Group of Friends of the Great Lakes Region. The Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region and the Declaration on the Implementation of the Pact, both signed in Nairobi on 15 December, inaugurate a new era of cooperation in the Great Lakes region. In that context, I thank you very much, Sir, for having organized this meeting today.

The 11 member States of the region will drive the implementation of all the integral parts of the Pact. A key element of their full ownership of that unprecedented endeavour is the creation of the first coordination mechanism for the Great Lakes region. We congratulate Burundi, chosen to host the seat of the follow-up mechanism, and we warmly congratulate Ambassador Liberata Mulamula, chosen on behalf of Tanzania as Executive Secretary to head the new mechanism.

The launching of the secretariat in its initial months will be full of expectation and challenges as well. For that reason, the Group of Friends will extend its financial support for a six-month transition period as core countries take over secretariat functions for the Conference and consolidate their national coordination mechanisms.

(*spoke in French*)

I would like to commend the joint United Nations-African Union secretariat and its team of experts, under the leadership of Mr. Ibrahima Fall, for their unflagging commitment and their contribution to the success of the Conference.

The Group of Friends supports the request initially made by Tanzania on behalf of the countries of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region for a three-month extension until 31 March of the mandate of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region. That will facilitate the transition from the joint United Nations-African Union secretariat to the new secretariat of the countries of the Conference.

On behalf of Canada, I wish to indicate that my country also supports the call, made in paragraph 9 of the Declaration on Implementation of the Pact, on the United Nations and the African Union to remain committed and to support the new secretariat for at least one year. We hope that the newly created secretariat will enjoy the support of the United Nations and the African Union for a year.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I call on the representative of Rwanda.

Mr. Nsengimana (Rwanda): We wish to thank you, Sir, for this opportunity to address the Security Council on the important issue of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region that took place last week in Nairobi, Kenya.

We wish to thank the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Ibrahima Fall, and Ms. Mulamula, the first Executive Secretary of the Great Lakes Conference Secretariat, for their presentations. We also wish to thank the Government of Kenya for graciously hosting the Conference and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for having so ably chaired the summit of the International Conference for the past two years.

The Great Lakes region has registered several positive developments since the signing of the Dar es Salaam Declaration in 2004. The people of Burundi have moved from many years of conflict to a new democratic dispensation. They have now begun the difficult task of post-conflict recovery and development. We congratulate them and call upon the international community to support them.

In that same period, the peoples of the Republic of Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania also exercised their democratic right to elect their leaders in free and fair elections. Most recently, the Democratic Republic of the Congo held democratic elections for the first time in four decades. We warmly congratulate the Government and people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the success of that historic election. We pledge our full support to the Democratic Republic of the Congo as it begins to address the numerous difficult tasks that lie ahead. We remain fully confident that, with the Great Lakes region working together in a spirit of genuine partnership, we shall find solutions to the outstanding issues.

The 11 core countries should congratulate themselves for successfully bringing the preparatory process of the International Conference to its logical conclusion. Since 2003, we have worked together to give shape and direction to this process. We have frankly discussed the peace, security, governance and economic challenges our region faces. We have reached agreements on the way forward, in order to turn our region from one characterized by conflict to a region characterized by peace, stability and sustainable development.

The Conference process has allowed for the broad participation of important sectors of our societies. These have included, among others, Government officials, representatives of women, youth, civil society, media professionals, the private sector and religious leaders. Through constant interaction, a sense of partnership and friendship has developed across the region. A genuine understanding of the challenges that each individual country faces is developing. This can only be good for the future of our region.

Of course, the process has also had challenging moments. Sometimes, we struggled to re-focus the Conference to deal with the key issues that the region faces, instead of promoting the ideas of some who prefer to see our region continuously divided and in conflict.

In the past, some Powers saw the Conference process as a vehicle to bestow a new political acceptability to the forces that committed genocide in Rwanda. They claimed that the process would not advance so long as these forces, the *genocidaires*, were not at the table, either as participants or as observers. I am glad that, by working together, the region said "no". Now, we have before us agreements on what we need to do collectively to deal with those who want to destabilize our countries. We have also agreed to cooperate in combating impunity by bringing these *genocidaires* to justice and to work together to combat their divisive and destructive ideology.

The leaders of the Great Lakes region have already committed themselves to advance the agenda for peace. We have agreed that we shall not allow our territories to be used as bases for the destabilization of other countries. We have agreed on the need for peaceful resolution of conflicts, respect for the territorial integrity of all our countries and promotion of the principles of good governance. We have also agreed to work together to promote development and to cooperate in reducing poverty in our region. This is a very important agenda. As we come to the end of the preparatory phase, therefore, we must also commit ourselves to implementation of this agenda.

We believe that implementation of the peace Pact's programmes of action will be an important cornerstone in the architecture for peace in our region. As peace, stability, good governance and economic development are established and consolidated throughout the region, the humanitarian crises we periodically face will recede accordingly.

The core countries of the Great Lakes region decided to take regional ownership of the process through the establishment of the regional follow-up mechanism to help us implement this ambitious

agenda. In order for us to succeed, however, we believe that there must be strong commitment to do the following things. First, we must commit ourselves to implement all the provisions of the Pact, especially those dealing with the key issues of armed groups still operating in our region. The implementation phase should be a time for serious action in this regard. Secondly, we must commit ourselves to ratify the Pact as expeditiously as possible. Thirdly, we must extend all the necessary political, diplomatic, and financial support to the follow-up mechanism, and especially to the new secretariat. Fourthly, we must work to make the special fund for reconstruction, hosted by the African Development Bank, operational as soon as possible.

The agenda for peace and development in the Great Lakes region will continue to need strong international partnerships. I thank those members of the international community who have worked together with us in the search for peace. I wish to thank, in particular, the Group of Friends, who have been valued partners. I also thank the African Union ar d the United Nations for their support through the Secretariat. International partnership is crucial, particularly in the context of post-conflict recovery.

Leaders in the region have considerable experience in leading the search for peace in our region. From the Arusha peace process in 1993 for Rwanda, the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and Sun City peace process for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Arusha peace process for Burundi, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for the Sudan, and the Intergovernmental Authority of Development (IGAD)-led process for Somalia, it is clear that we have the capacity and the will to resolve conflict. What we have always needed is support in post-conflict recovery and reconstruction. We therefore hope that our partners will not consider the end of the preparatory process as an end to their support. We would encourage them to support the implementation phase, especially the economic growth and poverty reduction agenda.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I now give the floor to Mr. Ibrahima Fall to respond to comments and questions raised.

Mr. Fall: Mr. President, with your permission, I will be very brief, taking into account the lateness of the hour.

First of all, I would like to thank the speakers who have taken the floor and who have shown great interest in the outcome of the Nairobi summit, and to thank them for their congratulations. I take it that these felicitations go beyond myself, to each and every member of the team with whom I have been working over the last years and, even beyond the team of the Office of the Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region, to the representatives of the United Nations agencies, with whom we have worked very closely in the Steering Committee in Nairobi during these years.

I take it also that those congratulations extend to the African Union, the other part of the joint secretariat, and beyond that to President Konaré, who was very actively involved in the preparation of the entire process leading to the Dar es Salaam and Nairobi Summits and who played a very important role during the Summits.

I was very encouraged by today's debate, especially by its focus on the need for the African Union and the United Nations to continue jointly to support the new Conference Secretariat and for ensuring that they continue to be involved in a very proactive way in conflict prevention, in peacemaking and in peacebuilding in the whole region of the Great Lakes.

Last but not least, I hope that the core countries have received the message that the Council has sent to them and that they will take the opportunity to show that they can face the challenges of building up the Conference Secretariat and operationalizing it in the three-month period that has been decided upon.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I thank Mr. Fall for the clarifications he has provided and wish him every success in his mission.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council commends the countries of the Great Lakes region for the successful conclusion of the Second Summit of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, in Nairobi, Kenya, on 15 December 2006.
>
> "The Security Council congratulates regional leaders on the signing of the Pact on

Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region and welcomes their commitment to its implementation.

"The Security Council further welcomes the decision to establish a regional follow-up mechanism, to include a Conference Secretariat headed by the first Executive Secretary, Ambassador Liberata Mulamula of the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as the decision to establish the offices of the Conference Secretariat in Bujumbura, Burundi.

"The Security Council pays tribute to the joint African Union/United Nations Secretariat, the Friends of the Great Lakes Region co-chaired by Canada and the Netherlands, the United Nations lead agencies, the African Union, the European Union, the African Development Bank and the international community for their support and assistance to the International Conference process.

"The Security Council also pays tribute to the Secretary-General and his Special Representative Mr. Ibrahima Fall for their support, commitment and effective facilitation of the process leading to the convening of the Second Summit and the signing of the peace Pact.

"The Security Council supports the request of the regional inter-ministerial Committee to extend the mandate of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for a final period of three months, until 31 March 2007, with a view to ensuring regional ownership of the follow-up mechanism and completing successfully the transition to the Conference Secretariat.

"The Security Council appeals to the countries of the region, the Group of Friends, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and the international community to consider providing assistance to the Conference Secretariat and the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Development in the Great Lakes Region to support implementation by the parties of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/2006/57.

There are no further speakers on my list. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.5604

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 December 2006

Original: English

Official communiqué of the 5604th (closed) meeting of the Security Council

Held in private at Headquarters, New York, on Thursday, 21 December 2006, at 10 a.m.

In accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the following communiqué was issued through the Secretary-General in place of a verbatim record:

"On 21 December 2006, the Security Council, pursuant to annex II, sections A and B of resolution 1353 (2001), held its 5604th meeting in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Operation in Burundi.

"The Security Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by Mr. Nureldin Satti, Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Acting Head of Mission of the United Nations Operation in Burundi."

06-67767 (E) 211206

United Nations S/PV.5605

Security Council

Sixty-first year

Provisional

5605th meeting

Thursday, 21 December 2006, 1 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Al-Nasser	(Qatar)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Barttfeld
	China	Mr. Li Kexin
	Congo	Mr. Gayama
	Denmark	Mr. Faaborg-Andersen
	France	Mr. De Rivière
	Ghana	Mr. Christian
	Greece	Mrs. Telalian
	Japan	Mr. Hoshino
	Peru	Mr. Gallardo
	Russian Federation	Mr. Shcherbak
	Slovakia	Mr. Mlynár
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Johnston
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Mahiga
	United States of America	Mr. Brencick

Agenda

General issues relating to sanctions

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

06-67640 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 1 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

General issues relating to sanctions

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations. Members of the Council have before them document S/2006/1004, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I wish to draw the attention of members to the report of the Informal Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions, contained in document S/2006/997.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, China, Congo, Denmark, France, Ghana, Greece, Japan, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovakia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1732 (2006).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.5606

Security Council

Sixty-first year

Provisional

5606th meeting

Thursday, 21 December 2006, 1.05 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Al-Nasser	(Qatar)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Barttfeld
	China	Mr. Li Kexin
	Congo	Mr. Gayama
	Denmark	Mr. Faaborg-Andersen
	France	Mr. De Rivière
	Ghana	Mr. Christian
	Greece	Mrs. Telalian
	Japan	Mr. Hoshino
	Peru	Mr. Gallardo
	Russian Federation	Mr. Shcherbak
	Slovakia	Mr. Mlynár
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Johnston
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Mahiga
	United States of America	Mr. Brencick

Agenda

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

Letter dated 7 December 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/950)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

06-67749 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 1.05 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

Letter dated 7 December 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/950)

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

I should like to draw members' attention to document S/2006/950, which contains the text of a letter from the Secretary-General dated 7 December 2006 addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Following consultations among members of the Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council reiterates its full support for the International Working Group (IWG), recalls its role as guarantor and impartial arbiter of the peace process, and endorses its final communiqué of 1 December 2006. It also encourages the IWG to promote enhanced dialogue with all Ivorian parties. It insists that all Ivorian parties apply, under the direction of the Prime Minister, the implementation timeline for the road map drawn up by the IWG.

"The Security Council shares the grave concern expressed by the IWG at delays in the implementation of resolution 1721 (2006), and urges all Ivorian parties to cooperate fully with the Prime Minister in order to implement all the provisions of the road map drawn up by the IWG and referred to in resolution 1721 (2006), including the identification of population and the registration of voters, and the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programme, which are central to the peace process in Côte d'Ivoire.

"The Security Council, bearing in mind provisions of resolution 1572 (2004), recalls that the neutrality and impartiality of the public media are essential to the peace process, and supports the IWG, which considered that it is indispensable to reinstate the dismissed officials of Radio Télévision Ivoirienne and Fraternité Matin. It recalls also that obstacles to the freedom of movement of the impartial forces, in particular those put up by the Republican Guard, are unacceptable.

"The Security Council reiterates its full support for the Prime Minister, Mr. Charles Konan Banny. It strongly encourages him to continue his endeavours, in consultation with President Laurent Gbagbo, including his efforts to fight impunity and promote good governance, and to utilize all the powers referred to in resolution 1721 (2006) to prepare for elections, which must be held by 31 October 2007 at the latest. The Council welcomes in this regard the announcement by the Prime Minister of immediate measures to relaunch the identification process, and expects more concrete measures in place to implement the DDR programme. The Security Council reaffirms that the Prime Minister must exercise his powers without hindrance, including his authority over the Defence and Security Forces referred to in resolution 1721 (2006), and calls upon all Ivorian parties to support his efforts.

"The Security Council invites the African Union Mediator to visit Côte d'Ivoire to relaunch the peace process as soon as possible, if necessary in cooperation with all other African leaders.

"The Security Council requests the IWG, in preparation for its next meeting on 12 January 2007, to provide a detailed updated timeline on the implementation of the peace process, and all the recommendations needed for the consideration of the situation by the Economic Community of West African States and the African Union by 1 February 2007 at the latest.

"The Security Council reiterates its full support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Pierre Schori, for the High Representative for the elections, Mr. Gérard Stoudmann, and for the United Nations Operation

in Côte d'Ivoire, as well as for the French forces which support it."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/2006/58.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.5607

Security Council

Sixty-first year

Provisional

5607th meeting

Friday, 22 December 2006, 10 a.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Al-Nasser	(Qatar)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Mayoral
	China	Mr. Wang Guangya
	Congo	Mr. Ikouebe
	Denmark	Ms. Løj
	France	Mr. De La Sablière
	Ghana	Nana Effah-Apenteng
	Greece	Mr. Vassilakis
	Japan	Mr. Oshima
	Peru	Mr. Voto-Bernales
	Russian Federation	Mr. Churkin
	Slovakia	Mr. Burian
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir Emyr Jones Parry
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Mahiga
	United States of America	Mr. Wolff

Agenda

Tribute to the outgoing Secretary-General

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

06-67910 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 10.20 a.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Tribute to the outgoing Secretary-General

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I welcome the presence of the Secretary-General, His Excellency Mr. Kofi Annan, at this meeting.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2006/1011, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations. It is my understanding that the Council is ready to take a decision on the draft resolution.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

May I take it that it is the wish of the Security Council to adopt draft resolution S/2006/1011 by acclamation?

There being no objection, I declare the draft resolution adopted by acclamation, as resolution 1733 (2006).

It is so decided.

I shall now make a statement on behalf of the Council.

Mr. Secretary-General, it gives me great pleasure to express to Your Excellency, on behalf of all Security Council members, our profound gratitude for the dedicated service and commitment you provided to the United Nations as you discharged your awesome responsibility under its Charter during your 10-year tenure as Secretary-General. We should also like to express our appreciation for the high professional and personal qualities and moral leadership that you brought to the United Nations as the world's top diplomat.

We should further like to recall your active and efficient support to the work of the Council and the efforts you expended to further its objectives and for that, Mr. Secretary-General, we express our deep gratitude.

Ladies and Gentlemen, as we pay a special tribute to the Secretary-General at the end of his successful term, it is befitting to reflect in retrospect on the past decade, one that saw global crises and challenges to the international community.

The time the Secretary-General spent in office was a period marked by new and special threats, challenges and changes in the international arena. As a global leader with creative vision, Mr. Annan rose steadfastly to the challenge and contributed to numerous global efforts to face those threats and changes.

Mr. Annan guided this international Organization through the dawn of the new millennium. A remarkable event that marked that juncture was the adoption by the Millennium Summit of what came to be known as the Millennium Development Goals. Those goals set by Member States immediately became top priorities for the Secretary-General, who contributed more than any one else to their realization.

Mr. Annan was at the helm of this international Organization during the past decade, which coincided, more or less, with the timespan between the Organization's golden and diamond jubilees. As one would expect, that period was marked by a great many reviews, assessments and re-evaluations of the United Nations. At the organizational level, the decade was characterized by intensive and considerable attention to reform in all its aspects. To his great credit, Mr. Annan led the reform movement with quiet deliberation and introduced many initiatives aimed at strengthening the United Nations system and enhancing its capacity to meet the major challenges of our time.

Mr. Annan received wide recognition for his dedication to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. His sustained efforts towards the maintenance of international peace and security, towards finding lasting solutions to various complex disputes and conflicts around the globe, and towards the development of friendly relations among nations, are just a few examples.

During his tenure as Secretary-General, Mr. Annan endeavoured relentlessly to solve the economic, social, cultural and environmental issues facing our world today. His great concern was to meet the humanitarian needs of people affected by both natural and man-made disasters. He contributed significantly to the promotion and protection of human rights and

fundamental freedoms for all, so that peoples of the world can enjoy living in greater freedom.

In a few days, the current Secretary-General will pass the baton on to his successor, Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, who, I am confident, will also perform an exemplary job and bring bold perspectives, new ideas and critical and vital initiatives to the United Nations and the international community. We pledge and commit our strong support to him, as we have done over the years to Mr. Annan.

Mr. Secretary-General, we extend to Your Excellency our warmest wishes for further advancement, health and prosperity, and wish you the best of luck as you leave the United Nations and continue your invaluable contribution to the resolution of issues of concern to both the Organization and the global community.

I now give the floor to His Excellency Secretary-General Mr. Kofi Annan.

The Secretary-General: Mr. President, let me thank you for those very kind words. And I thank you also for proposing the resolution that the Council has just passed, by which, needless to say, I am deeply honoured.

Barring unforeseen crises in the next nine days — which in this Council, of all places, one should never rule out — today's meeting will be my last meeting with you as Secretary-General. I must thank the Council, not only for using this meeting to pass such a generous resolution, but also for making it coincide with another decision that you are about to adopt, namely the resolution to extend the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL).

Sierra Leone is definitely one of the success stories of our work together. But those of us who remember the anxious days of May 2000 know well that that was far from being a foregone conclusion. But today Sierra Leone is an example of what can be achieved by the United Nations and its Member States working closely together. The country is stable but still fragile. It needs our continued help in building effective State institutions, especially those dealing with security, human rights, justice, and the preparation for next year's elections, which will be a critical moment in the consolidation of peace. So, I thank the Council for agreeing to prolong the United Nations role in Sierra Leone. And I thank the Council for all the work it has done for peace and security around the world.

In my 10 years as Secretary-General, I have quite often allowed myself to make some critical remarks about this Council, particularly about its composition. I still hope that such composition will be modified, since I am convinced that, with a more democratic and representative character, the Council will gain even greater legitimacy, and its authority will be more widely respected.

I have also occasionally criticized the Council's actions, or, more often, its failure to act. And I have tried, following the excellent example of the Brahimi Report, to tell the Council what it needs to know, not what it wants to hear.

Yet I know that the "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security", with which the Charter endows the Council, is not an easy one to bear. In fact, it is much easier to criticize the Council from outside than to take decisions in it. In spite of that, the Council's members have generally listened to me with surprising good grace.

And I must also recognize that the work of the Council has been greatly strengthened during the 10 years of my service. The mandates it has given us have been more coherent, more robust when required, and often matched with something like the necessary resources required. And its members now follow up on their decisions with greater vigilance, demanding full reports from me and my colleagues on the missions they have mandated, and sometimes going to see for themselves on the spot how things are going.

The Council has also passed some very important thematic resolutions — I think especially of resolution 1325 (2000) on the role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding — and it is generally much more cognizant of the need to prevent conflict, rather than wait to react after it occurs.

We have all learned from some bitter experiences that we cannot afford to uncritically accept a Government's word when it assures us that all is well in its country, or that it has the situation under control. We have also learned that the Council needs to be fully briefed on issues of human rights, since gross violations of human rights not only occur during conflict but are often the harbingers of conflict.

There is certainly no room for complacency. As I said last week, it is painful for me to leave office with the Middle East in such a fragile and dangerous condition.

I do fervently hope that we are now at last close to rescuing the people of Darfur from their agony. The reports I have received from my envoy in Khartoum, Mr. Ould Abdallah, encourage me to think we may tomorrow receive a green light from President Bashir for a full ceasefire, a renewed effort to bring all parties into the political process, and deployment of the proposed hybrid African Union-United Nations force to protect the population. We will, however, need to see the document that Mr. Ould Abdallah will bring.

But after so many disappointments, I must say that I take nothing for granted. What I do know is that the Council will continue to work, ably helped by my successor, on these and many other crises. But there is no cause for despair, either. While change for the worse is often dramatic, change for the better is generally incremental. Many conflicts have been peacefully resolved. Many have been at least brought under control, with hope for better times on the horizon. And I believe — though this is much harder to prove — that many have been prevented.

At all events, it remains the sacred and exalting duty of this Organization to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war. It has been my privilege to share this effort with the Security Council, both in success and in failure. I now relinquish that task, with relief but not without regret. And I pray that the Security Council will have ever greater success in the future.

The President (*spoke in Arabic*): I thank the Secretary-General for his statement.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 10.45 a.m.